

# The United States MILLER

AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

Sixteenth Year.—No. 5.

MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1891.

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year.

G. M. HANN.

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SPECIALTIES:

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affords every convenience for making Wheels of highest  
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Specially Adapted to All Situations.  
Among the Wheels in operation may be found the  
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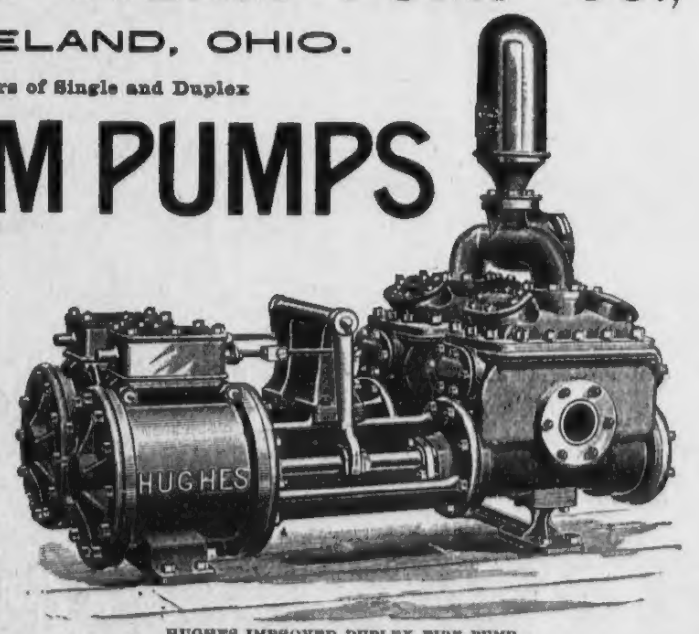
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Satisfaction Guaranteed

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**"WESTERN"**  
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Takes up but little room, runs at low rate of  
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# A MATCHLESS RECORD!

This Line of Machinery is Used by a Great Majority of the Largest, Best and Most Profitable Mills in America,

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	Duluth Imperial Mill,	- -	3,000 bbls.
	Duluth, Minn.		
	Washburn-Crosby Co.,	- -	9,500 bbls.
	Minneapolis, Minn.		
	Pillsbury-Washburn F. M. Co.,	- -	14,500 bbls.
	Minneapolis, Minn.		
	Jewell Milling Co.,	- - -	1,500 bbls.
	New York, N. Y.		
	Galaxy Mill Co.,	- - -	1,500 bbls.
	Minneapolis, Minn.		
	Cataract Mill,	- - -	750 bbls.
	Minneapolis, Minn.		
	Daisy Roller Mill Co.,	- -	1,500 bbls.
	Milwaukee, Wis.		
	Sumner & Stewart,	- -	2,000 bbls.
	Staten Island, N. Y.		
	Union Mill Co.,	- - -	2,500 bbls.
	Nashville, Tenn.		
	Lake of the Woods Mill,	-	1,500 bbls.
	Kewatin, Ont.		
	Colorado M. & E. Co.,	- -	2,500 bbls.
	10 mills, Denver, Col.		



## RECENTLY ADOPTED BY THE FOLLOWING:

	Crown Roller Mill,	- - -	2,500 bbls.
	Minneapolis, Minn.		
	Washburn-Crosby "A"	- -	4,500 bbls.
	Minneapolis, Minn.		
	Columbia Mill Co.,	- - -	2,000 bbls.
	Minneapolis, Minn.		
	Zenith Mill Co.,	- - -	1,000 bbls.
	Minneapolis, Minn.		
	Jones & Company,	- - -	2,500 bbls.
	New York.		
	Listman Mill Co.,	- - -	1,000 bbls.
	LaCrosse, Wis.		
	Model Mill Co.,	- - -	1,000 bbls.
	Nashville, Tenn.		
	Mountain City Mill Co.,	-	800 bbls.
	Chattanooga, Tenn.		
	Thompson Milling Co.,	-	500 bbls.
	Lockport, N. Y.		
	Moseley & Motley Milling Co.,		600 bbls.
	Rochester, N. Y.		
	L. M. Godley & Co.,	- -	250 bbls.
	Scottsville, N. Y.		

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\* Flour Mill Builders and Furnishers, \*

## RELIANCE WORKS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.



# The United States

# MILLER

AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

Sixteenth Year.—No. 5.

MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1891.

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## MILLERS IN CONVENTION.

The National Association in Session.

**T**HE Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association began its three days' session in the Call Room of the New York Produce Exchange, Monday, May 11. The President of the Association, Mr. A. R. James, occupied the Chair, and the Secretary, Mr. Frank Barry, recorded.

President Evan Thomas, of the Produce Exchange, made a short address at the opening of the Convention. In part, he said: "Millers from the North, millers from the South, millers from the East and millers from the West, the New York Produce Exchange extends you the right hand of fellowship, and though you did not bring your flours with you, you are as welcome as the flowers of May. We have appointed a committee to look after your welfare, and if, gentlemen, they don't treat you right while here, there are 3,000 business men of New York who will want to know why. I feel quite at home among millers. I have hired mills, I have built mills, and, as a commission merchant, I have tired millers. Gentlemen, yours is a very ancient and honorable profession. If you go back to the mythological ages you will find that the 'mills of the gods grind slowly.' Thus you see far back yours has been a high-toned company, and the present Association shows that the race has not deteriorated. You are men of business, and I will not detain you further. We are very glad to see you. Please order things as though the room belonged to you." (Applause).

The President of the Association responded on behalf of the Millers National Association, and thanked the members of the New York Produce Exchange for the cordial welcome. He appreciated the kindness and accepted the hospitality in the spirit in which it was given. President James then read his annual address, the features of which follow:

"In calling to order this, the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association, I am not unmindful of the fairly prosperous year through which you have passed, despite the many annoyances that have beset you, and against which protests loud and deep have been uttered, though without avail; nor am I blind to the possibilities, and, with your concerted action, I would say to the certainty of the good future in store for you for the coming year."

In referring to the question of the evils of transportation and the export trade, Mr. James said:

"It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the enormity of this almost crime. It is a subject familiar to you all, that has been discussed in every convention for years and with a surprising unanimity of opinion, and never a dissenting voice. It has for as many years

filled the columns of every milling journal, and with a like similarity of views. From such a consensus of opinion your Executive Committee was imbued with the idea that here at least was one question on which the membership would unite and enthuse, and promptly set to work to evolve some plan to eradicate these evils. The result of their deliberations was a well conceived plan, now known to you all as the Millers' League. The plan in all its detail, together with necessary blanks and stamped envelope for return, was presented to every member, with the request that he should endorse the same and subscribe to a guarantee fund of \$25,000, equal to less than \$20 per unit of capacity to be drawn against in placing the League upon a firm foundation until it should become self-supporting. The probabilities were that ever dollar of the guarantee fund would be returned to subscribers, and in the event of complete failure of the scheme, it was difficult to see how more than 50 per cent of the fund could be lost in the venture.

"As a result of this effort, out of a membership of 360, not over 175 made any reply, and of these 150 either flatly declined or evinced little interest in the plan proposed. After many months delay, and most earnest effort on the part of a few active spirits, and the energetic support and persistent appeals of the Milling Press, whose indefatigable efforts in behalf of the Millers' League cannot be too highly commended, this number has been increased, and the guarantee fund has reached the sum of less than \$14,000, or but little more than one-half the amount called for, a part of this even having been subscribed by friends outside of the Association.

"Here, again, we witness the hearty desire for co-operation on the part of our millers in this dragging success of the Millers' League.

"What a commentary on one of the wealthiest trade guilds in America, strong in numbers and influence, endowed with brains and intelligence, and yet frittering away its golden opportunities and inviting disaster and dissolution from sheer, clear apathy.

"Perhaps it is not to be wondered at, since selfishness, ease and opulence seemingly rule the hour. Proud and ancient Rome at the zenith of her glory had a similar attack and nought could shake her from the belief that she was omnipotent until her downfall. Is this feeling of individual selfishness, ease and omnipotence pervading our membership to the extent of overshadowing all other considerations? To what else can this indifference to the general good be attributed?

"Think you I speak with fervor on this subject, certainly it is my intention, as I conceive it my duty so to do, and to place squarely before you the record that 'he who runs may read' and that credit or criticism, as the facts may

warrant, shall attach where merited or deserved.

"The early history of the Millers' National Association is one of courage, daring and united action, and it is a history of success, overcoming all obstacles in spite of the strongest combinations arrayed against it; a bitter, deadly opposition well calculated to make the stoutest heart quail. The millers of those days recognized the enemy with whom they had to contend, or to whom they must succumb. Luckily the omnipotent miller was not of that day. In united and concerted action was their only safety, and this they possessed the brains to see, the judgment to adopt, and the courage and pertinacity to maintain, until victory crowned their efforts, and left them masters of the situation. Shall we ever revert to this piece of history—now as familiar to you all as household words—simply as a matter of pride in our ancestry, and with folded hands rest complacently on their laurels? Or shall we rather at this fresh recital of their virtues and their victories, resolve to emulate their example, and inspired by the memory of their wisdom, judgment and courage, arouse ourselves for action and prepare with united front and one accord to give battle to every opposition that threatens the milling interest, and beat down the long line of unjust and unhealthy practices incident to present commercial methods, which like so many leeches are sucking the very life-blood from the milling business.

"I sincerely hope the coming year will mark an epoch in the history of the Association. Never was there greater opportunity. The proposed Millers' League should receive your prompt attention and the sum necessary to complete the guaranty fund should be subscribed, every dollar of it, before the final adjournment of this Convention, and your Executive Committee thus empowered, instructed to put it into operation at the earliest possible moment.

"Let the 'Pilgrims' that are to be, carry the welcome news to your patrons across the ocean, that the Millers' League is an accomplished fact, and no greater impetus could be given the foreign trade, resulting in benefits, alike to all millers, whether export or domestic, as has been so clearly demonstrated by able arguments before former meetings of this Association and in the columns of our milling journals, as to need no words of mine in its support.

"That the business methods of today are not what they should be, that they are growing worse day by day, and that they are a source of constant annoyance and great loss to the miller, will, I think, be admitted by all, hence immediate and effective steps should be taken to eliminate these evils and restore the trade to a sound, healthy and prosperous condition. This, I am aware, is an easy suggestion to make, and yet has

ever been a difficult one to put in practice, but only because of man's foolish fears, distorted judgment and unalloyed selfishness.

"If every miller would resolve and adhere to his resolution to conduct his business on strictly business principles, with a due consideration for the rights and interests of his brother miller, every evil complained of under this head would disappear as if by magic. Why then cannot the resolution be adopted and adhered to by every member of the Association. A happy scheme, but wholly impracticable say you? Not so; let me cite the agreement of the spring wheat millers on the question of differentials in prices of sacks and barrels. For many years sack packages were sold at an actual loss, and I can assure you the loss aggregated very many thousands of dollars, but it was submitted to with that meek and lowly spirit so proverbial in the miller, and that marks his career from the cradle to the grave. Because one did it all must, was the argument. Some two years ago a table of differentials was carefully compiled, obviating this unnecessary loss, and was agreed to by practically all the spring wheat, as well as many of the winter wheat millers. It is to-day in force, and for the two years of its existence I have never known it to be violated. This simple agreement, requiring no cost or expense, merely united action on the part of millers, has been the saving to them of more than \$50,000 per year.

"Does this look as though co-operation was impracticable?

"If a success in this instance, then why not as applied to all just and reasonable measures affecting the interests of our members? This is the overshadowing question to ask yourselves and to carefully consider, and satisfied of its practicability, as I think you must be, its efficacy cannot be questioned, and you cannot too quickly begin the application of this principle; in eliminating the many vexations and unjust practices that have for so many years made the millers' life a burden. I will not trespass upon your time and patience to particularize upon these injurious and unworthy methods. That the business is weighted down with them is only too plainly apparent. Yours is the duty to afford relief. Aroused to a realizing sense of the demands of the business, the danger of present practices, and a just appreciation of the immeasurable benefits of co-operation, with a determination that the matchless powers of this organization shall no longer remain dormant, with opportunities for its exercise on every hand, and with duties clearly defined, you stand at the portals of a bright and prosperous future, and my earnest hope is that, imbued with wisdom, judgment and courage of the fathers of this Association, you will, shoulder to shoulder, ever mindful of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 70.)



"We are only sorry we did not place one in a year ago"

Don't put off buying the machine referred to. Every day will add to your regret that you also have not put in a

## NEW ERA SCALPER

Occupies small space, Requires nominal power and Does not scour the bran.



One machine will handle four breaks in a 100 bbl. mill or one break in a 500 bbl. mill.

PRICES LOW.

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TRIAL ALLOWED.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., March 9, 1891.

SUPERLATIVE PURIFIER MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.:

Gentlemen—We started the Scalper the 7th, and it is giving good satisfaction. We can see quite a difference in the color of our flour, and are making more middlings than we did with our old reels. We are only sorry that we did not place one in a year ago.

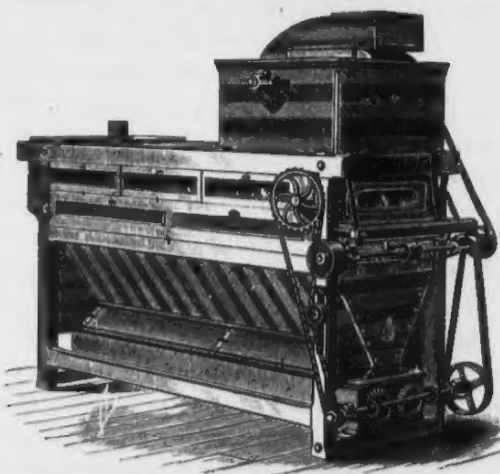
Yours truly,

J. & O. C. JUNKINS.

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**SUPERLATIVE · PURIFIER · MFG. · CO.,**  
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## The Superlative Purifier



A FIRST-CLASS MACHINE, AT LOW PRICES.

Guaranteed to do as good work as any Purifier on the market.

WELL BUILT AND FINISHED.

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## VORTEX DUST COLLECTOR

WELL BUILT  
AND FINISHED.  
GUARANTEED  
TO DO  
FIRST-CLASS  
WORK, AND  
TRIAL ALLOWED.  
PRICES LOW.



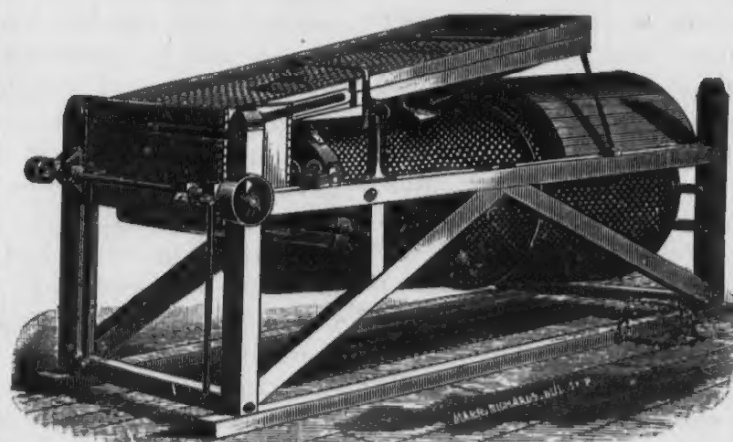
FULLY COVERED  
BY PATENTS.  
IT INFRINGES ON  
NO OTHER  
MACHINE, AND  
WE GUARANTEE  
EVERY USER  
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AGAINST SUITS.

Thousands in use in all parts of the country on Purifiers, Grain Cleaners and other dust producing machines.

FOR CIRCULARS, PRICES, ETC., ADDRESS

**VORTEX · DUST · COLLECTOR · CO.,**  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## The Kurth Cockle Separator



If you want a Cockle Separator, write us. We can satisfy you both as to style and price. We build machines with reel or shaking graders, and with steel or zinc cylinders, as desired. Also in connection with Richardson's Dustless Oat Separator Attachment.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

WE are manufacturers of Perforated and Indented Metal, and solicit orders for anything in this line, which we can fill promptly.

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**COCKLE SEPARATOR MFG. CO.,**  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



## UNITED STATES MILLER

AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

E. HARRISON CAWKER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

OFFICE, NO. 124 GRAND AVENUE, MILWAUKEE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

To American subscribers, postage prepaid..... \$1.00

To Canadian subscribers, postage prepaid..... 1.00

Foreign subscriptions..... 50c.

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Bills for advertising will be sent monthly, unless

otherwise agreed upon.

For estimates for advertising, address the UNITED

STATES MILLER AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

[Entered at the Post Office at Milwaukee, Wis., as

mail matter of the second-class.]

MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1891.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the **UNITED STATES MILLER AND THE MILLING ENGINEER**. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

## MILWAUKEE AMUSEMENTS.

**DAVIDSON OPERA HOUSE**—Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.

**BIJOU THEATER**—Every evening, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**—Every evening and usual matinees.

**STANDARD THEATER**—Every evening and usual matinees.

**PEOPLES THEATER**—Every evening and usual matinees.

**GERMAN STADT THEATER**—Regular performances Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings.

**LAYTON ART GALLERY**—Free Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Admission 25 cents on Wednesdays and Fridays.

**PUBLIC MUSEUM**—Open daily. Exposition building.

Visitors to Milwaukee in either summer or winter cannot fail to find amusements suited to their taste.

**THE** Millers' League has so far failed to raise the necessary \$20,000 with which to go into active business.

**THE** attendance at the Millers' National Association at its New York meeting, was the lightest ever yet held.

**THE** mill furnishing houses in Milwaukee all report business good; most of them being compelled to run overtime to keep up with orders.

**I**N this number we introduce to our readers our new Baltimore correspondent, "Don". Many will wonder who he is. We are not at liberty to tell, but he is well posted and is "right among 'em".

**WE** had hoped that our fellow citizen, Mr. Sanderson, would have been elected president of the Millers' National Association this year, but the honor was again conferred upon our Buffalo friend, A. R. James. He is well qualified for the position.

**THE** UNITED STATES MILLER AND MILLING ENGINEER has secured two new technical writers and articles from each of them may be expected next month. It is universally admitted by all excepting its contemporaries that **THE UNITED STATES MILLER AND MILLING ENGINEER** publishes the ablest technical articles to be found in the milling press.

**A** NUMBER of Milwaukee millers will visit Europe this summer. They will, however, go and come when they please. In speaking of this subject recently, a miller said: "Yes, I shall go soon, and be gone two or three months, and hope I shan't see a miller till I get back. Don't know but I will even cover up the mirror in my state room".

**WE** acknowledge the receipt of *The Cincinnati Price Current's* Statistical Annual for 1891; it being the 42d annual report of Pork Packing in the West and elsewhere in the United States and Canada, also Provision and Grain trade statistics, live stock and beef exhibits, and a variety of other commercial statistics for the year ending March 1,

1891. It is in pamphlet form, 64 pages, and contains a large amount of information compactly compiled by Mr. Chas. B. Murray, Editor of *The Cincinnati Price Current*.

**WE** have received a uniquely designed calendar, with the compliments of the well-known firm of Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y. It is a veritable flour sack of the white corduroy style, beautifully branded in colors, representing a circle of daisies and pansies, in the center of which, on a bright red ground, in gilt letters, is the name adopted for this style of flour sack. The calendar commences with March, 1891 and extends to the same month 1892. Thanks.

**THE** Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore have appointed an agent to Brazil to represent all the manufacturing interests of that city. He will carry a full line of samples and photographs of Baltimore manufactures, and will exhibit them to Rio dealers and will also observe and note the style of goods most desired by the residents of that country. He will not however take orders for any goods but refer them to the proper parties direct.

This movement is suggestive to the milling trade. As it is now the West Indian and South American trade is almost monopolized by a few exporters and importers. It is said that Havana, Cuba, has practically but one firm of importers. We believe that it would be to the interest of the trade to send representatives to these countries to stimulate the trade in American flour, especially now that reciprocity arrangements have been effected.

**T**he following is a list of names of parties in attendance at the New York meeting of the Millers' National Association:

C. G. Moller, Brooklyn; Mr. Ogden, F. H. Shuttleworth, A. R. James, Mr. Henry, Mr. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. O. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.; G. T. Vought, Pittsford, N. Y.; Mr. Chase, Mr. Bartell, W. D. Stone, W. H. Duffett, Mr. Moseley, Mr. Angel Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. McDonald, Tonawanda, N. Y.; A. H. Herrick, Watertown, N. Y.; J. M. Turner, Maudan, N. D.; Geo F. Honey, Park River, N. D.; J. P. Fornlenison, Perry, N. Y.; S. A. Seeley, Spencer, N. Y.; W. H. McPheeley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Colton, Bellfontaine, Ohio; E. S. Lee, Roscoe, Ohio; Mr. Barnette, Springfield, Ohio; J. W. Scouller, North East, Pa.; B. F. Isenberg, Huntington, Pa.; W. L. Small, York, Pa.; L. Levan, Lancaster, Pa.; Judge Hoffe, Huntington, Pa.; Stokes Bros., Watertown, S. D.; Wm. Sanderson, H. B. Sanderson, Dr. Wm. Fox, S. W. Bates, S. H. Seamans, Frank Barry, Milwaukee; C. H. Cooley, Hartford, Conn.; L. T. Lemon, Richmond, Ind.; G. May, Watertown, Wis.; Preston E. Lee, Wilmington, Del.; D. R. Sparks, Alton, Ill.; C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill.; Jos. Reichert, Freeburg, Ill.; Geo. Postel, Mascoutah, Ill.; L. Koenigsmark, Waterloo, Ill.; G. B. Moore and wife, Princeton, Ind.; W. R. Watson, Jersey City, N. J.; J. G. Patton, Cattsburg, Ky.; C. V. McCoy, Cattsburg, Ky.; P. H. Macgill, Baltimore, Md.; H. B. Gill, Duluth, Minn.; Mr. T. Schober, Mr. Schwan, C. G. Thornton, S. Bell, Sr., R. V. Ford, C. J. Martin, W. C. Edgar, W. R. Gregory, Minneapolis; W. A. Barclay, Moorhead, Minn.; W. B. Knickerbocker, Albion, Mich.; W. A. Coombs, Coldwater, Mich.; F. W. Stock, Hillsdale, Mich.; C. A. Voigt, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. J. De Roo, Holland, Mich.; Mr. Rice, Portland, Mich.; J. Jenks, Sand Beach, Mich.; D. B. Merrill, C. S. Knickerbocker, Jackson, Mich.; Oscar Plindell, Hannibal, Mo.; R. T. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo.; Geo. Bain, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Stanley, St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Johnson, Milford, Neb.; W. C. Newman, Arkon, N. Y.; J. Amos, Syracuse, N. Y.; and G. Q. Moon, Binghamton, N. Y.

**WE** have received a copy of the *Grocery Trade Press List*, a monthly journal devoted to the interest of grocery trade publications. It contains reading matter of interest to trade

journalists and a classified list of grocery and allied trade papers. The *Grocery Trade Press List*, is valuable to publishers of trade papers as well as to advertisers therein. Published by Robert M. Floyd, 56 Clark Street, Jersey City, N. J.

## INDIANA MILLERS' CONVENTION.

**T**HE Indiana Millers' Association held their fourth annual convention in the Business Men's Association Hall at Evansville, April 28th. The morning session was called to order by the president, A. C. Hawks, of Goshen. Mr. A. C. Williams, of Indianapolis, was made secretary pro tem. There were about 100 delegates present, many others arriving in the afternoon. Mayor N. M. Goodlet welcomed the delegates, after which President Hawks delivered the annual address, which was replete with suggestions and information for the good of the association. The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The afternoon session was occupied by the reading and discussion of various papers, which were full of interest to not only the millers, but to the farmers, shippers and consumers. J. C. Corbin, of New Harmony, read a paper on "Southern Trade," in which he said that the immense trade in the Southern States, which was formerly held by Indiana, has been seriously affected by the lack of transportation facilities, and that the trade was rapidly going to Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Williams, of Indianapolis, read a paper giving some valuable suggestions on the subject of organization. J. L. Knauss, of Evansville, followed with a valuable address on district organization. Mr. Robert Preston entertained the delegates with a paper, discussing the importance of a more thorough organization of the millers of the State.

Mr. Levi Iglehart, of Evansville, one of the oldest millers of the State read the most interesting paper of the session, being on the subject, "Interstate Commerce Law," which was fully discussed by the delegates.

The visitors were tendered a reception and banquet at the St. George Hotel in the evening.

## MILWAUKEE REVIEW.

**T**HE output of the mills here was only moderate the past month. The high and fluctuating price of wheat interfered with profitable milling. Millstuffs, which have been exceedingly high, have now declined fully 33 per cent., and the demand is not very brisk at the decline. Patent flours have dragged heavily, because millers have been compelled to hold them firmly at about \$5.75 to \$6.00 for best spring and \$5.25 to \$5.50 for winter straights. Offerings at present are on a basis of about 25c under those figures. Rye flour is offered at \$4.75 to \$4.85. Export offers are lower by about 25c per bbl. Clears, bakers' and low grades are in demand, but scarce, because patents are not selling freely, hence not milled freely.

Good sacked bran to-day, \$13.75 to \$14.50; good sacked middlings, \$17.00 to \$18.00.

There is undoubtedly a short interest in the May wheat, as shown by the following table:

	May.	June.	July.	Sept.
New York.....	1.16	1.14	1.11	1.05½
Chicago.....	1.07	1.05	1.03	.97½
St. Louis.....	1.05	1.04	.98½	.96½
Minneapolis.....	1.09	1.08½	1.07	....
Duluth.....	1.10	1.11	1.11½	....

Those fortunate ones that hold the wheat now will doubtless make the shorts pay for their fun, and yet, not-

withstanding the firm appearance of the winter wheat and the near approach of the winter wheat harvest, there seem to be reasonably good grounds for the present price of wheat. This will appear from a careful study of the following facts:

Receipts and shipments at the seven primary markets for to-day and the corresponding time last year shows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, 1891.....	156,077	623,490
Wheat, 1890.....	200,499	250,913

At the seaboard same time:—

Wheat, 1891.....	25,115	56,010
Wheat, 1890.....	85,926	79,616

Total visible supply:—

	1891.	1890.
Wheat.....	20,833,205	22,802,250
Corn.....	3,717,704	11,414,020
Oats.....	2,629,781	4,201,130
Rye.....	414,671	1,018,712

Of the 20,750,000 bushels of wheat Minneapolis holds 5,750,000 bushels, Duluth 3,750,000 bushels, and Chicago 4,500,000 bushels. The other 6,750,000 bushels are distributed among about 20 cities.

Gold is being taken from New York for export by the million, and we hear that French and other European fields do not promise an average crop.

New York, with only 350,000 bushels of wheat, trades in that article to the extent of about 17,000,000 bushels daily. Surely if the cereal is in strong hands the price may be low, for men will take advantage of such conditions.

The Phoenix mill is shut down for a few days and Messrs. William and Harry Sanderson are in attendance at the Millers' National Convention at New York in the mean time. Mr. Harry Sanderson is booked for passage to London after the Convention adjourns.

Mr. A. A. Freeman, who has always been a prominent figure in the Millers' National Conventions, is in this city negotiating with the E. P. Allis Co. for machinery for his new flouring mill.

Mr. Chas. Manegold has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast and reports the crop prospects along his route as splendid. He declares that California with its climate is a perfect paradise.

Quite a lively discussion took place in the Exchange room to-day between a local miller and freight agent as to the relative cost of transporting wheat and flour from Milwaukee to New York. Wheat is being delivered in New York City for 5c per bush. The miller wants a relatively low rate on flour, otherwise he cannot compete with the New York miller. The problem was not solved, but the miller was informed he could buy as many steamers as he liked and run them himself, as there were many idle. DONALDSON.

Milwaukee, May 15, 1891.

The Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co., of Milwaukee, has lately shipped New Era scalpers to Gould Bros. & Co., Howard, S. Dak.; Wise & Tuckey, Paw Paw, Mich.; Patterson & Sisson, Camillus, N. Y., two machines; Wm. Smith, Ida Grove, Ia.; Chas. S. Smith, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Clark, Mercer & Co., Baldwinville, N. Y.; George Tomlinson & Son, Perry, N. Y.; Phelps & Sibley, Cuba, N. Y.

Mr. J. Donaldson, formerly of Donaldson Bros., of this city, has returned after nearly four months absence spent in visiting the flour dealers of the Eastern states.

When the City of New York sailed on the 13th inst. she carried about 65 members of the Millers' excursion party.



your neighbor's rights and interests, press on and on, overcoming all obstacles, till at length the portals are passed and you enter into the enjoyment of that peace and prosperity so long denied, and yet ever deserved by the honest miller of America.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I trust you will pardon any unseemly ardor I may have manifested in addressing you. My earnestness in the work that I believe can and should be accomplished by the Millers' National Association, and my interest in its welfare and that of its members must be my excuse. 'Naught have I set down in malice, naught extenuated,' but as it has appeared to me, so have I spoken to you. Not in the words of wisdom and eloquence as I could wish, but solely in the interests of our Association, and to the best of my ability of head and heart.

In his report, Secretary Barry said: "There will probably be brought to your attention during this convention a legislative measure by a National Transportation Association, of which organization the Millers' National Association is a member. The measure looks toward the establishment of a uniform bill of lading to be used by the railways of the United States through a National law to regulate such matters. If it is thought best that this Association shall advocate such a measure, it is hoped that our members will give the subject the same hearty support that they did the jute question, and that when call is made on them to communicate with their Congressional representatives to support their interests, unanimous and earnest response will promptly follow.

The proposed uniform export bill of lading has not yet been published, but I have seen a copy of it, and found it an improvement in many respects over the old form. It is a receipt for goods and contains an agreement to carry them with reasonable despatch to the seaport and proffer them to the steamship lines there under about the same provisions as contained in the domestic bill of lading. The provisions of the bill are divided under two heads. First, as to the inland transportation, and second, as to the transatlantic trade. This simplifies matters for us and locates the responsibility for any obnoxious provision that the bill may contain. If they be on the inland transportation portion, we can strive to correct these with the American railways, and if on the other portion and the steamship lines refuse all concessions to us we have some evidence to substantiate our assertions made to our foreign customers that their steamship companies are responsible for the hardships suffered, and when we appeal to the through transportation lines issuing the bill of lading the railroad companies and steamship lines cannot stand with thumbs pointed towards each other and remark as did the old Tweed ring, "He did it," at the same time expressing sympathy for us and a desire to assist us."

The report of the Committee on West India Islands Flour Trade follows:

Gentlemen:—The Committee on West India Islands Flour Trade at your last National Convention held at Minneapolis, to which was entrusted the charge of presenting the wish of your Association as specially favoring and recommending such reciprocity between our Government and those of the West India Islands, whereby our American flour may again be admitted to these

markets, having accordingly conveyed your request to the State Department at Washington; and now beg leave to report that the Hon. Secretary of State was pleased to receive your suggestion, and he directs us to assure the Miller's National Association that the efforts of the State Department will be aimed in securing such concession in the treaties of reciprocity now pending, as will place flour made in the United States on a fair and equitable basis with that of other countries.

Your Committee begs herewith to express its profound sense of gratitude to the Hon. Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, for his prompt courteous consideration shown them in behalf of your Association.

A number of other detail reports were read and the meeting then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Monday evening the millers, as guests of the Produce Exchange, attended the New York Casino and heard and evidently enjoyed the new comic opera "Apollo." The theater was decorated in honor of the occasion. After the performance dinner was served in the Casino Cafe. \* \* \*

Although on Monday afternoon the National Millers' Association adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, it was fully 11 before President James called the members to order, and then only 36 of the members of the Association were present, the other members of the party evidently preferring to see the features of interest in New York rather than attend to dry business details.

The chief business accomplished yesterday was the passage of a resolution providing for the formation of a Tracing Bureau. The object of the Bureau will be to keep track of flour of members of the Association from the time it is put on board the cars until it is delivered to the steamship companies. One great cause of complaint on the part of the millers is the control that the steamship companies are alleged to have over the railroads in the direction of having flour delayed if necessary in order that it may not arrive at an inopportune time and interfere with the loading of the steamer. At Tuesday's meeting some of the millers alleged that flour was delayed at times all the way from two weeks to a month. The text of the resolution providing for the Bureau, and which was offered by Mr. D. R. Sparks, follows:

Resolved, That the formulation of a Millers' Tracing Bureau be referred to the Executive Committee with power to put same in operation as early as practicable; it being understood that the expense of conducting the said Bureau shall be borne by its patrons.

There was considerable discussion on the question. The mover of the resolution explained the workings of the proposed Bureau. He said that agencies would be established at different points, and the patrons of the Bureau would notify the nearest agency of all shipments, giving the name or date of the steamer for which such shipments were intended. When the agency had been notified, its officers would look after the flour until it was finally delivered to the steamship line. If not promptly delivered it would "trace" it and "hustle" it up. Mr. Sparks further said that if the Committee did not get the money to start the Bureau it would not be started.

After Mr. Sparks' explanation, free and excited discussion was indulged in and considerable opposition was shown,

not so much against the Bureau itself as against the matter being placed in the hands of the Executive Committee. It was argued that a special committee should be appointed to organize the Bureau and obtain subscription. Another point that received special discussion was where the funds were coming from with which to establish the Bureau. It was finally decided that the Bureau should be practically an independent organization run by independent subscribers.

The following resolution was adopted in regard to a uniform bill of lading:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives take such means as may compel the carriers of the United States to furnish all shippers with a uniform bill of lading, in which the common law liability only of said carriers shall be expressed, and the early establishment of a uniform classification, the rules and conditions whereof shall be just and reasonable.

The Nominating Committee then reported the following-named gentlemen for officers for the ensuing year:

President—A. R. James, of Buffalo.

First Vice-President—Henry L. Haladay, of Cairo, Ill.

Second Vice-President—L. C. Porter, of Winona, Minn.

Treasurer—S. H. Seamans, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—Frank Barry, of Milwaukee.

On one ballot the above-named gentlemen were elected. On resuming the chair, President James thanked the members not only for the honor to himself, but also for the section of the country he represented, and he urged upon the members the importance of supporting their officers, and showed how futile all the efforts of the officers must be if they did not receive membership support.

The meeting then adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M., when a business session was held on the steamer Grand Republic, which had been engaged by the Produce Exchange Committee of Arrangements to give the party an excursion to the Navy Yard and other points of interest in New York bay and harbor. The last session of the Convention was held on board the steamer while sailing up the Hudson. The matter of establishing a transportation tracing bureau was brought up, and the bureau will be established at an expense of \$14,000.

There was a meeting of the Board of Directors after the regular meeting, and the following-named gentlemen were chosen as Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Wm. Sanderson, of Milwaukee; C. B. Cole, of Chester, Ill.; W. B. Knickerbocker, of Albion, Mich.; A. C. Loring, of Minneapolis, and George Urban, of Buffalo. The committee immediately organized and elected Mr. Sanderson chairman, and also appointed the following sub-committees: Patents, Mr. Cole; Transportation, Mr. Urban; Domestic Trade, Mr. Knickerbocker, and Export Trade, Mr. Loring.

THE NEBRASKA MILLERS' STATE ASSOCIATION held its annual Spring meeting at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, April 30 and May 1. Among matters brought up for discussion were the best varieties of wheat for Nebraska farmers to raise with a view as to quality, yield and manufacture; the Warehouse bill as passed by the legislature; domestic trade and its improvement; the eight-hour law and its provisions as to employees of millers. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Nebraska Millers in convention assembled, favor the

selling of flour on 30 days upon acceptance bearing 10 per cent. from expiration of 30 days from shipment, and that we ask all millers not members of the association to adhere to the same rule, with a view to getting flour to a cash basis.

C. C. White, of Crete, and F. S. Johnson, of Milford, were elected as representatives to the National Association meeting in New York. A committee, consisting of C. R. Glover, Long Pine, F. S. Johnson, Milford, and D. H. Harris, Bennet, was appointed to look into the matter of establishing a Central Warehouse for the purpose of handling the surplus product of Nebraska mills.

#### TRADE NOTES.

THE Richmond Manufacturing Co. of Lockport, N. Y., has sent us its catalogue for 1891. It is very neat and contains engravings, descriptions and prices of grain-cleaning machinery manufactured by the company. The catalogue proper is enclosed in a tastefully gotten-up portfolio, having pockets on either side, handy receptacles for cards, memoranda, etc.

THE MENASHA WOOD SPLIT PULLEY Co. of Menasha, Wis., have lately received orders for their Hickory Split Pulleys from Plymouth Milling Co., Plymouth, Wis.; Hagar & Johnson, Marquette, Mich.; Marinette Flour Mill Co., Marinette, Wis.; Marquette Valley Milling Co., Marquette, Mich.; C. C. Thompson Lbr. Co., Washburne, Wis.; Dwyer Hudson Milling Co., Harrisburg, Ill.; Eau Claire Mill Supply Co., Eau Claire, Wis.; Upham Mfg. Co., Marshfield, Wis.; Higginsville, Mo.; G. W. Jones & Co., Buckbee, Wis.; Oshkosh Steam Laundry, Oshkosh, Wis.

MR. J. MURRAY CASE, at one time senior member of the Case Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, writes us that he has gone into the newspaper publishing business, having purchased *City and Country*, a semi-monthly publication, 16 pages, issued at Columbus, and devoted to agricultural and family reading. Mr. Case states that he will introduce in his paper a branch exclusively devoted to milling, that he is entirely independent of any manufacturing concern, so that his paper cannot be regarded as an organ, and that he will make it a monthly publication. We wish him success.

AMONG late shipments of the Jonathan Mills Mfg. Co., of Columbus, Ohio, are Purifiers, from one machine to a complete outfit, to the following parties: Melrose Milling Co., Evansville, Ind.; Chico Mill Co., Chico, Cal.; H. C. Kimble & Son, Brookville, Ind.; St. Louis Victoria Flour Mill, St. Louis, Mo.; Geo. P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Wisner Bros. Lowell, Mich.; Kratochwill Milling Co., Dayton, O.; Richardson & Evans, Indianapolis, Ind.; Geo. T. Chester, Lockport, N. Y.; Gate City Milling Co., Rapid City, So. Dak.; F. Schumacher Milling Co., Akron, O.; Hirsch & Schoening, Millstadt, Ill.; A. Beyer, New Philadelphia, O.; Jacob Amos, Syracuse, N. Y.; Owensboro Milling Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Schoellkopf & Mathews, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; The Seiberling Milling Co., Akron, O.; Perrien & Bro., Detroit, Mich.; Brand & Harden, Saginaw, Mich.; F. C. Trebein & Co., Trebeins, O.; Keller, Uhl & Snider, Connersville, Ind.; Haniel Clark & Co., Union City, Pa.; Crites Bros., Circleville, Ohio.

ALL persons desiring to reach the entire milling and grain trade of America, by circular or otherwise, should obtain a copy of CAWKEE'S AMERICAN FLOUR MILL AND GRAIN ELEVATOR DIRECTORY FOR 1890-91.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

## OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

The Canal Opening—New Banking Houses—Current Market Prices—Personal Matters, etc.



Of all the dreary canal openings the procession which started out of Buffalo on the 5th of May was the most funereal I have witnessed in my 40 years of connection with the grain trade of this port. How times have changed since then! What a woeful change! Instead of boat captains falling over each other in their endeavors to procure "water tickets," "clearance papers," and get out first with a broom on the bow, as of old, I found that functionary on the sidewalk, his office deserted, and the dust thick upon the desks at 12 o'clock at noon, just 12 hours after the opening of this great water way, and not a single clearance recorded upon the books. Oh, what a damnable change! How the words of that staunch, long-headed democrat, John Ganson—may his shadow never grow less—rang in my ears as I wended my way to the new Board of Trade, which is about as much like the old "central wharf" as the canal was 40 years ago.

Freights on the canal were then 12 and 13 cents, today wheat is being taken to New York at 2½ cts. per bushel and there is not enough of it to go around. Does it not look as if "grass will grow in the bed of the canal?" Is it not high time that something was done to save this great freight regulator from the tentacles of the tenacious railroad octopus, and with some truth it might be added, from the greed of the Buffalo elevator ring? The canal was built by the state, is maintained by the state, and if it is to be saved, the state must protect the boatmen from the exorbitant charges of the ring by building transfer elevators. This is the only remedy at present and it must be done before the season opens next year.

Buffalo at present has more elevators than needed but they are all in the combination and it is necessary therefore to close some of them. Among those on the list to lay idle are the Niagara B and C, Richmond, Watson, Exchange, Marine, Ontario, Brown and several of the smaller transfers and all the "floaters." Will the state and grain trade of Buffalo tolerate this abuse much longer?

Millfeed started on its downward career with the first arrival of sacked stuff by lake. The price of bran fell from \$23 per ton for coarse to \$19 and \$20, and one lot forced upon the market was sold at considerably less. Dealers here are trying to hold prices as most of them have losses in purchases made some time ago.

The oat bull contingent on 'change is gaining new recruits daily, and there are those who predict 75c for this grain before the new crop comes in. In their opinion nothing can take the place of oats.

Buffalo has been stricken with the banking fever. Three new banks were organized a month ago, one of which has already opened for business, another will be in a month's time and the third is promised in six weeks. Does Buffalo need this additional capital? Yes, more than any city in the country of her size and importance. Grain men are tired of being almost asked to leave their wives and children as security for loans, besides being compelled

to beg for a few thousand when wanted. There is room for more too. The first bank to start up is the Queen City with Wm. H. Johnson, president, F. C. M. Lautz, vice-president, Walter H. Johnson, cashier.

The second is the Metropolitan Bank with William Meadows at its head. Mr. Meadows is one of the heaviest grain traders on 'change, and the standing of this institution is further fortified by such men as J. N. Scatterd, E. N. Cook, Daniel O'Day and George Mathews, the miller. President Meadows is regarded as a well-balanced financier among the grain trade and the best man in the city for the position. Some lively times are expected between the new bank and the German-American, of which Mr. George Sandrock, the great Duluth wheat dealer, is president, for the exchange business. The Union Bank is an off-shoot of the metropolitan sort of a peanut bank, but may make a good showing.

Buffalo's Clearing House reports continue to show rapid advances, the latest figures for the week being Buffalo \$6,900,000, Cleveland \$4,900,000, Detroit \$6,600,000 and Milwaukee \$4,700,000.

The first vessels to arrive this season were the schooners Barnes, Montblanc and Comanche from Toledo with wheat on April 13th. The first from Duluth was the T. W. Palmer, May 8th, followed by half a dozen cargoes but unfortunately only one for Buffalo millers, the balance being destined for New York for export.

The last sale of No. 1 hard, which cleared up all outside of that held by Urban, was made on April 28th at \$1.25 per bus. Millers had a notion that the first arrival would cheapen this grade, 20@25 cents, but such was not the case, and it is very doubtful whether Duluth wheat will be here in sufficient quantities to lessen this price materially for a month to come, as \$1.15 was freely bid for No. 1 hard and \$.112 for No. 1 Northern today. Holders at Duluth refused many days to offer wheat at any fair price and several of our largest traders were out of the market entirely for a week at the time.

The demand for Spring wheat flour is only beginning. In a few weeks many families who have been baking their own bread will be buying from bakers, and bakers' bread is nearly all spring wheat flour. The same may be said of the big watering places. It is safe to say that the demand for this flour will increase 50 per cent. in the next four months. No, we will not have much cheaper wheat.

The Buffalo Lumber Exchange, which organization has started and carried through more reforms than any other trade body in the city, has managed to induce the aldermen to give them another fire tug. If the Buffalo Merchants Exchange had half the "git up and git" of the lumbermen what a wonderful amount of good would come from it to our city's weal. The only reform worthy of the name, passed under the auspices of the Merchants' Exchange, was the Buffalo charter, and that is the biggest botch job undertaken in a century.

Buffalo bakers advanced the price of bread on May 2d one cent per loaf. Bakers claimed that owing to the continued improvement in the quality of bread by the use of spring wheat patents, fully three-fourths of the bakers are now using this flour, and as millers had advanced its price it was necessary to increase the cost of bread

to the consumer or suffer a loss until wheat declined. A few days later, however, for some cause not necessary to state, the price of bread was put back to the old figures again.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Board of Trade, Mr. M. L. Crittenden, who in the future is to be a resident of Milwaukee, was the recipient of the following testimonial of his sterling worth from its members:

"Mr. M. L. Crittenden, treasurer of the Board of Trade, and manager of its building, being about to sever these relations to take up his residence in another city, this board of trustees of said corporation having a high appreciation of his services as superintendent of construction and manager of its interests, as well as of himself as a business man, a citizen and a friend, desires to place upon record its estimate of him in these respects, therefore

Resolved, In parting with Mr. Crittenden we lose a merchant of frankness and strict probity, of ability and high character, a superintendent and manager whose actions have commended him to stockholders, tenants and employees, a citizen who has always sought the true and lasting good of the community and a friend whose gentleness and urbanity endear him to all. We believe that in his new home all that is needed to win him a kind welcome and high standing is a thorough acquaintance on the part of those he meets. Our heartfelt wishes for his welfare go with him.

Resolved, That this expression be placed on our minutes and that a copy be engrossed and placed in his hands."

After the reading, Mr. Schoellkopf, in a few touching remarks, presented Mr. Crittenden with a handsome silver tea service. Mr. Crittenden was overcome with this evidence of appreciation but managed to thank the Board in a neat speech.

The Duluth "wheat steal," with which all the readers of THE UNITED STATES MILLER AND MILLING ENGINEER are no doubt conversant, created quite a sensation, particularly, as it seemed to implicate one of our most prominent grain firms, Messrs. S. S. Guthrie & Son. Now, Buffalo's good name has been unnecessarily tarnished too frequently of late to allow this to go unnoticed. When the facts in the case were therefore explained, the grain trade came together and signed the following strong endorsement of Messrs. Guthrie:

To our fellow citizens and the public at large:

We, the undersigned members of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo, having faith in the honor and high purpose of our organization, and believing that it has for its object not alone the inculcation of just and equitable principles, the continuance and maintenance of uniform commercial usages, but the protection of the character of honored members, when unjustly assailed by the press, or any other influence, as well as to censure, suspend or expel a member when found guilty of offensive conduct or dishonorable act, take this opportunity not alone of promulgating these principles as sentiments, but confirming our faith in them, in the support and confidence we have in the long honored and much respected members, S. S. Guthrie & Son, who have been unjustly and falsely misrepresented in relation to the grain operations of Duluth, in which they were in no way concerned, nor had any knowledge of, until their attention was called to it in a newspaper. Our esteem and confidence in the integrity and good faith of said firm and respect for each member is not shaken by these false reports, and in the future as in the past we shall hold them in our highest respect and confidence.

C. P. Flatley, the new agent of the Duluth Imperial Mill Company, who is to take the place of Mr. D. B. Strickler, was on 'change today. Mr. Strickler will show the ropes to Mr. Flatley, after which he will go on the road to represent this lively Duluth mill.

The Genesee roller mill, Pembroke, has been sold to Lee & Garrett.

When Mr. Hutchinson's career came to an end two weeks ago, there were many to say they "were glad of it," but Mr. A. P. Wright, who, it is said, has probably less reason to regret his downfall than anyone in Buffalo, would not allow a word to be said in his presence against the old man. In an interview Mr. Wright said, "it was not fair to judge him by his actions for the past three years. Hutchinson was a great, honest man; I have the greatest regard for him and have known him for 25

years in business." It is pleasant to hear a man talk like this, and the merchants of Buffalo no doubt respect such loyalty in business.

An electric road from Buffalo to Rochester is now proposed. Tonawanda, the Falls and Lockport will be taken in. The road will, if built, be equipped with rolling stock capable of handling, not only passengers, but freight, mail and express.

The Cataract Construction Company of Niagara Falls is making good progress with their tunnel. Contracts have been made with eastern manufacturers for large blocks of land and power for paper-making plants. The power company has given a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York for \$10,000,000.

A syndicate of five traders, including a North Buffalo miller and a gentleman who first saw the light of day in Boston, bought 250 barrels of July pork at \$12.77½, expecting to reap a harvest, which it was agreed should aid towards defraying the expenses of a wine supper when Grover Cleveland came to town. Since the decline in pork, the Boston syndicator has been suggesting a bean lunch at the favorite Exchange lunch room.

Five general bull agents came here from Chicago to mulvather the Buffalo insurance companies but went home wiser men. Many broken promises have cured the Buffalo agents, of which Mr. Townsend Davis is the able representative, from placing any confidence in the tricky western gentlemen. As George Urban would remark:

"There are no flies on us;  
There may be one or two on you,  
But there are no flies on us."

The United States Senate Committee on Trade relations with Canada held a few sessions in the committee rooms of the Merchants Exchange. The only member of the Exchange interested in grain asked to give testimony was Mr. John B. Manning, the maltster. Naturally John B. was "agin" the government, being a democrat, and against the McKinley bill in particular, because it interfered with his profits as a maltster. He succeeded in giving the commission some fine switches with which to beat the free traders in the coming campaign. If the maltsters and barley dealers wanted to reduce the duty on barley, why in heaven's name did they not put a republican like Wm. W. Sloan on the stand. That solid, sensible, dignified gentleman would have given the Senators, and the country at large, something worth the while to consider. But John B. Manning—

Mr. P. A. Rosseel returned May 8th from a trip around the world bringing many fine trinkets and pictures. "Pier" will take off his coat and join the hard wheat traders again for a long pull.

Allen & Co., the "bucket shop" firm, has departed for pastures green. This is the last but one of Buffalo's trade barnacles in that business.

Thomas Ryan, who recently bought the Clinton mill, promises to give the Western Elevating Association of Buffalo one of his old-fashioned whirls. Considering he has broken several tug rings and any amount of canal deals, his looming up bodes no good to that grasping monopoly. Tom knows what he is about.

Mr. W. C. Jacus has been confined to his bed for several weeks. "Jak" likes to be in the swim and it must be a terrible strain on his busy brain to be cooped up. Trout fishing—



A survey will be made for the purpose of furnishing Lockport with water from the Niagara river for mill power etc.

The reason why Buffalo millers prefer Duluth wheat to Minneapolis is that it is better, cleaner and cheaper. There is no mystery about that as some milling journal correspondents seem to think. As to prices these same quidnuncs are all at sea as usual.

Mr. Isaac Long, of Hamburg, has removed to Versailles where he has leased a mill.

Buffalo millers have purchased so little wheat to arrive that it looks as if they were about to continue the hand to mouth policy. All but three millers regret having followed this plan last fall, but it is evident they will try that plan again. Rochester millers have all the experience they want which is evident from the heavy purchases of c. i. f. made some time ago.

Through the medium of THE UNITED STATES MILLER AND MILLING ENGINEER, Mr. Alexander Mann, formerly of Buffalo, now of 103 State Street, Boston, Mass., has been heard from. It appears from my informant that Alex. has been sojourning at the New Eagle Hotel, Concord N. H., suffering at the same time from Boston "Culchaw," which is *La Grippe* in an aggravated O. G. form. Buffalo millers will be pleased to hear he is up and around again, also that he intends visiting this city later on, as per agreement with High. Nold and Joe Henry.

Wheat was never so scarce in country mills as it is to-day. A general closing up of small mills is anticipated before the new crop can be ground.

There is a rye flour combination here and prices have been fixed at \$5.00 per bbl.

Nearly 300,000 bushels of Duluth wheat were received here in the first fleet and 200,000 of this, all No. 1 Northern, was shipped out in the last three days, all going to New York. Not a bushel was offered for sale here.

The Propeller Myles yesterday brought from Fort William, 39,495 bushels of Manitoba wheat, in bond for New York, and two vessels were loading cargoes when the Myles left that port. It all goes out by the Erie, which, so far, has shown the quickest dispatch in sending cargoes forward.

Mr. C. F. Crichton, representing a large milling firm of Glasgow, Scotland, was introduced on change by Messrs. Harvey & Henry. This is not that gentleman's first visit. He seems to take in all the milling centers of this country annually. From Buffalo he went to Montreal where his house has business connections.

Mr. Wallace, of the Cataract Milling Company, Niagara Falls, has adorned his office with the latest style of rag carpet. While the representative of this firm is anxious everybody should know that this carpet cost upwards of \$3.00 per yard, he cannot get a single man on change to believe it is not a "rag". Cigars are no inducement and glib talk availeth naught. Wallace is too high toned for "our set".

Flour is dull and there appears to be a general understanding that mills will shut down during May to a large extent. The board was almost without a miller on the floor to-day, the crowd having gone with their Rochester brethren to New York. What a glorious time the Buffalo contingent will have! Patent spring is quoted at \$6.10 @ 6.25 and winters at \$5.75 @ 5.90 in car load lots.

#### OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Merchants' Exchange Items—Traffic Association Doings—Wheat Crop—Receipts and Shipments—Flour Output, Etc.

IN the matter of milling news St. Louis is very dull and furnishes but poor subject matter for my May letter. Owing to the high wheat market, many of the mills have shut down and most of their owners have gone to New York to attend the Millers' Convention. At present the members of the Merchants Exchange are somewhat excited over a recent action of the Board of Directors. For the past twenty-five years the Exchange has been accustomed to make its deposits at the State Bank, and until recently, no one thought of a change. Of late however, the officers of the American Exchange Bank have been trying to secure the Exchange's deposits, and as several members of the Board of Directors are depositors in the institution, the propositions of the American Exchange Bank have been received with favor. The fact that a change was contemplated was kept very quiet until the Monday (May 11) meeting, when a motion that the deposits of the Exchange be transferred from the State Bank to the American Exchange was made and carried. The only provision made was that the American Exchange should pay interest on the daily balances. As the deposits of the Exchange are very large at this time, this interest would amount to no small sum. When the American Exchange Bank was notified of the action of the Board of Directors, they informed the Board that they would not pay the interest. This, added to the fact, that the State Bank offers to give the interest asked, has caused the Board to rescind its former action and to decide to let all the banks make bids on the Exchange's business. Answers are to be filed on May 16th when some definite action will be taken. At the same meeting of the Board a communication was received from the Traffic Association asking for a subscription to the Traffic Association fund. This Traffic Association is now an assured thing, and is meeting with much favor from business firms. The Association has decided to place the annual dues for commercial and industrial bodies at from \$400 to \$2,000; while the dues on firm or individual memberships are divided up into four classes; the first \$200 a year, the second \$100, the third \$50, and the fourth, \$25. Payments are to be made quarterly in advance, beginning on May 1, 1891. It is decided that if a sufficient membership is not obtained so as to pay all expenses that the necessary amount due, over and above the yearly dues, shall be paid by the members pro rata.

On May 23d, a vote will be taken on whether a committee be chosen to select a site for the new Exchange building or not. The committee, if chosen, will have the power to select a lot, suitably located and at a certain price, not to exceed a certain part of the reserve fund, and the remaining amount will go towards putting up the new building. In view of the fact that the reserve fund is placed in government bonds, which are daily decreasing in value as they approach their maturity, which is very near, and as the lease on the present building expires in a few years it seems very necessary that some decided steps be taken in the way of getting a new building. From all appearances it looks as though the Exchange members will act favorably on the matter. Of course in this case, as in every other, there are a few kickers, but the time for kicking seems past.

With the moving of the Western Union from 2d St., to 4th St. and Pine, two large pneumatic tubes were laid under the street connecting the telegraph building with the Exchange floor. Engines, etc., to work them have been placed in the building and it will now take but a few seconds to send messages from the grain pit to the telegraph office. Yet with all this the Exchange is still seeking to get the Western Union to again place its private wires on the floor. R. C. Clowry, Gen. Supt. of the Western Union, was in the city recently, and while here was spoken to on the matter. Seeing what inconveniences had arisen, he said he would consider the matter and let them have an answer soon.

Winter wheat both in Illinois and Missouri seems to be in first-class condition, judging from recent reports. In a late report from Illinois, it is claimed that only 3 per cent. of the entire area seeded has been destroyed and that the harvest will be more abundant than it has been for ten years. In the northern part of the state the crops are not as good as in the central and southern divisions. Fly is working to a limited extent in Monroe, Moultrie, Bond, Pike, Tazewell, and Fulton counties, and the oat louse in Monroe, while Bond and Livingstone report some chinch bugs. Wheat is already beginning to head in Marshall county. In spring wheat the area devoted to it is 7 per cent. less than last year. Central Illinois reports give the May 1st condition as 99 per cent., while 96 per cent. is reported from Southern Illinois.

The Kauffmann Milling Co. has dropped its suit against the city for the loss of their Park Mills. Several years ago, when Cleveland visited St. Louis, a display of fire works was made in his honor. On the same night the Park Mills burned down, and as the mills were situated but a block from the pyrotechnic display, the Kauffmann Milling Co. believed that the mill fire was caused by falling rocket sticks. In the testimony in the case, however, the watchman admitted having found a crowd of toughs smoking and drinking in the mill. This naturally broke up the whole case.

The flour men held a meeting recently to see about giving their annual excursion on the river. At the meeting Mr. George Bain was re-chosen General Chairman, and Mr. Alex. H. Smith, Vice-General Chairman, with Mr. Henry Craft, Secretary. The excursion is to take place on June 4th and will consist of a trip down the river.

#### WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat for the week ending May 9th were 89,882 bush. and 187,451 bush. were shipped. Last week's receipts were 93,738 bush. and shipments 40,566 bush. Wheat in elevators amounted to 419,007 bush, as compared with 606,709 bush. on Saturday, May 2d. For export 160,438 bush. went out on Monday, and for the week, 191,624 bush., while rail shipments amounted to 59,265 bush. with 42,526 bush. drawn out for city consumption.

All grades were very dull and prices on the whole depressing. No. 2 red was especially noted for its rapid decline. No. 3 red was also on the decline, while No. 4 red was not on the market. No. 2 red opened at \$1.03½ @ 1.04, dropped to 99c, and closed at \$1.02. Wednesday, May 13th, No. 2 red is quoted at \$1.04½. No. 3 red opened at \$1.01½, fell to 96c, and is quoted to-day at 98c. The main excitement has been in futures, and the big

trades in July and August wheat, together with the rapidly fluctuating market, has caused no small excitement on 'Change.

#### FLOUR.

Receipts for the week amounted to 24,147 bbls. with 23,079 bbls. for the week. Shipments were 44,612 bbls. this week and 46,868 bbls. last week. Owing to the temporary depression in wheat, the flour market was very badly off, and the business done was very poor. High prices on wheat have caused the mills to run very little and many mills promise to shut down. The Camp Spring has run only on half time of late, while the Regina, United States and St. George have shut down. Stanard's Eagle has stopped, and his Alton City is on half time. The Yaeger is running only 15 hours, while Plant and Sessinghaus threaten to stop. The Victoria and Saxony are also shut down. The out-put for last week amounted to 47,500 bbls. divided as follows:

Mills.	Weekly Capacity, bbls.	Output, bbls.
Alton City.....	7,200	3,000
Camp Spring.....	6,000	2,000
Carondelet.....	1,500	700
Crown.....	4,800	3,400
Eagle Steam.....	6,000	1,000
Hezel.....	4,000	1,000
Jefferson.....	3,600	3,000
Kehl.....	9,000	4,000
Meramec.....	2,500	1,500
Plant.....	10,000	6,000
Planet.....	13,200	7,000
President.....	10,900	3,000
Regina.....	7,500	.....
St. George.....	1,200	.....
Saxony.....	4,000	3,000
United States.....	3,600	.....
Victoria.....	5,400	5,000
Yaeger.....	6,000	3,000
Total.....	106,300	47,500

WALTER HOWARD BAIN.

St. Louis, May 14, 1891.

#### OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Scarcity of Wheat—Stagnation in Trade—Personal, etc.

IN making my bow to the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER, I would claim their kindly indulgence for the unavoidable shortcomings in what is to follow, by pleading an almost total lack of interesting matter to discuss at present, when trade is in a transition state between crops, and a lack of stocks and supplies compels a certain amount of masterly inactivity, among the members of the cereal trade generally. My greatest drawback however, is the inborn conviction of how inadequate I am to fill the place of your recent accomplished correspondent "Oriole," whose practiced pen seemed never at a loss for the "right word in the right place," and who apparently found interesting matter almost by intuition. I cannot hope to equal him, and it would therefore be useless to imitate him. In closing my allusion to him however, I would take occasion to commend the excellent advice to millers given by him in his letter of October last, in regard to keeping up the standard of their flour under all circumstances. Nothing should be allowed to prevent this, and if a want of material renders it impossible, it would be better to start a new brand, than to allow the reputation of an old one to suffer. Make something else until circumstances permit the old brand to be made as good or better than ever it was. Improve it if possible, but never allow it to deteriorate. The importance of this advice is impressed upon my mind more than usual just now, by the great difficulty our local millers are finding in obtaining suitable wheat for their purposes.

Wheat of any kind is scarce enough, but good milling wheat particularly so. Receipts have dwindled down to almost nothing, and on every side comes the complaint that supplies are inadequate to meet the current wants. From Virginia and Pennsylvania mills,



orders are being constantly received for wheat which cannot be filled, while our own millers are scouring the country to obtain supplies. During the recent advance, we are informed that some of them had orders out in the country bidding as high as \$1.27 per bushel for good milling wheat. This will give you an idea of the efforts they are making to keep up the quality of their goods.

This dearth of supplies has greatly affected business generally, and trade on the floor of the Exchange has ruled comparatively dull. Of course, there is an active class that will do something, if it is only selling the contents of one breeches pocket to the other, and consequently there is always an appearance of business going on that keeps the boys in trim and ready for work when it comes, but with it all the actual fact remains that but little actual stuff is being received, and almost as little is going out of the market. There has been a pretty good European demand for some time, both for wheat and corn. The United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium, all want it and are ready to buy it, but it is not here to buy, and consequently our shippers have had to let orders go back, that under ordinary circumstances would have kept them busy. In times like the present, the writer's regret grows keener that ours is not a spring wheat market. If we could only supplement the winter wheat with the spring wheat crop, as New York does, for instance, how much better off we would be. It is useless however, to discuss the reasons for it, we can only lament the fact. But while prompt business has been very dull, our shippers are credited with having already done considerable forward business. Four or five large steamers are known to be under charter for July, August and September loading, all the cargoes for which are said to be sold, and how many more may be sold, but not reported, cannot be guessed. I can only say in this connection that a prominent Exchange buyer recently remarked to me that our shippers appeared to be quite active with forward business, and that he had been buying some pretty large blocks of Exchange both English and Continental. It is well known also that our shippers have had to act cautiously, and to use considerable discrimination in selling, as the unsettled condition of Europe renders it by no means desirable to sell to every one who may wish to buy. Many large dealers who under ordinary circumstances, would have no difficulty in buying all they want, now have their orders turned down, as neither shippers or Exchange buyers care to take the risk of a distant contract with them. However, everybody is looking hopefully forward to the new crop, to pull us out of the present state of semi-stagnation, and certainly the signs are promising. From all appearances, Europe will need more this season than she has in several past years, and the United States has seldom been in better shape than she apparently will be, to supply those wants; and if things only work right, a good trade is bound to result. Meanwhile the trade is simply waiting and are rather put to it how to pass the intervening time. Not even the delights of base-ball and gudgeon-fishing serving to kill all the monotony in their souls, and we have many enthusiastic followers of both pastimes in our midst.

Usually, in busy times, we have any amount of fun going on, with personal items without number, that serve to keep every one amused, but the dull-

ness of trade seems to have affected the spirits of the most lively, and all joking as a rule has been abandoned. Many of the members are away either on pleasure or business trips. Among them Mr. F. W. Lahnsen, of the flour and grain firm of Tate, Hinrich & Co., has just sailed for Europe, to be gone some months on a mixed business and pleasure trip. Mr. J. Colin Vincent, recently returned from a trip abroad, in the interest of Messrs. Harvey, Lucy & Co., brought back with him samples of wheat and corn, representing the various kinds that this country has to come in competition with, in the various markets of Europe. These samples were shown on the floor of the Exchange and excited a good deal of interest among the members. Apart from the natural curiosity to see the products of distant lands, such exhibits are educational, letting the dealers in our own products see the character of the goods they have to compete with. There is a widespread and often outspoken opinion among our people that our wheat, etc., is the best in the world, and ought to command the highest price, whenever offered for sale in competition with others, but a dispassionate comparison with authentic average samples from other countries, may and often does, prove a heavy shock to that opinion, particularly when questions of cleanliness, freedom from mixture, and the presence of objectionable foreign stuff, weeds &c., are considered. The sooner our farmers recognize the importance of more care in the selection of seed and preparing grain for market, the better.

Speaking of foreign competition, and foreign business generally, there never was in the history of the trade such a rush of small dealers in Europe, who wish to act as agents for responsible American houses. They come over in droves, flitting from market to market, trying to make connections, and the mails are full of their soliciting letters, etc. Some of the latter are literary curiosities. A genial member of a prominent milling firm, who does not wish his name mentioned in the connection, recently handed me a letter from an Italian firm, soliciting his agency, in which occurred the following sentence:

"In order to well succeed to this; I have secured the services of a well posted, clever and intelligent educated Manager, Mr. Joseph Di Miceli; who, through his long experience of Business; having he for a long period been resident and employed in various and most honorable Firms, both in America and Italy; will undoubtedly furnish to you many proofs of his accuracy, whence you will decide yourselves to commit to me your Agency."

If the recent correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Premier Rudini, was translated and served up in such a hash as the above, it is not surprising that apprehensions of serious international complications should arise. It might account also for many other diplomatic misunderstandings that have arisen from time to time.

I expect you are wondering all this time why I have had nothing to say about flour, and I may answer in all seriousness, because there is so little to say. In trying to get at the state of the market the other day, I asked one of a crowd of flour dealers: "What can I say about the flour trade?" and the reply was: "There is no trade." Which padded out, as the printers say, means that "Buyers and sellers are apart," with all that the phrase implies. Holders point to prices and say that they are below the cost of production, and therefore are not and should not be influenced by the recent decline in wheat, but the fact remains that buyers have

retired until scarcely any movement at all remains. Exporters are so quiet that one would be justified in saying that there was no shipping demand at all, only these gentlemen have a quiet way of working sometimes, that keeps the trade in ignorance of their movements until the goods are actually shipped. Stocks are very small comparatively speaking, and there seems but small chance of any decline, though business may drag until another upward turn in the raw material may bring buyers to the front again.

In local milling news proper, there is very little to give you, at least your correspondent, either through stupidity or a devotion to other matters, (call it the latter, please) has failed to come up with much. The principal item he has met with is the sale of J. Olney Norris & Co.'s brands &c. to the Castilla Mills of Harrisburg, Pa., who have also bought the Steelton mills of that city and merged them under one management, as a stock company, which will probably be of decided benefit to all concerned, as such consolidations usually are. By the way, how this tendency to combine is growing, and how the feeling against it in certain minds is intensifying. It is not the place, or my province just now, to discuss the subject, but I cannot help thinking that it will occupy a good deal of the world's attention before long, particularly in America. A great many enterprises in and around Baltimore have been consolidated lately, the principal one being the purchase of Marburg Bros. and Gail & Axe's factories, by the American Tobacco Co., with which the daily papers have doubtless made you familiar.

There appears to be a decided lack of interesting gossip about town of late. Probably *la grippe* has something to do with it. While not epidemic in Baltimore, there is a good deal of it around, and several recent deaths have been attributed to it. Speaking of death, the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange has suffered from the loss of several valuable members lately, and indeed its death rate has been remarkable this year, nearly two per cent. of its membership having died since the 1st of January. Some of those who have left us were ripe in years, having reached the biblical allotment of three-score years and ten, but others were in the prime of life, and some were young and just beginning their careers. Let us hope that never again may death be so busy among our membership. DON.

Baltimore, May 6th, 1891.

#### INVENTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE principal benefit resulting from the Patent Centennial Celebration just held at Washington, D. C., was the formation of a National Association of Inventors and Manufacturers. This will, without doubt, prove one of the most important events of the nineteenth century, and of vital interest to the inventors and manufacturers of this country. The most perfect harmony and good feeling pervaded all the business sessions, and the National Association was formed without class or sectional jealousy.

The election of officers and directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: For President, Dr. R. J. Gatling, of Hartford, Conn., the inventor of the celebrated gun which bears his name, and which has brought him large remuneration and great fame, as well as distinction to our country as the producer of the most powerful projecting gun in the world. The four Vice-

Presidents are Dr. Gardner G. Hubbard, of Washington, D. C., an inventor, and father-in-law of Hon. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; Prof. William A. Anthony, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Thomas Shaw, Esq., of Philadelphia, inventor and extensive manufacturer, and patentee of 110 inventions; and Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, Ohio, former Commissioner of Patents, ex-Chairman of the House Committee on Patents, and now Secretary of the Columbian Exposition. The selection of Prof. J. Elfreth Watkins, Curator at the National Museum, as Secretary, met with unanimous approval, and was a most excellent choice, as is attested by the success of his untiring efforts during the last four months as Secretary of the Patent Centennial. Mr. M. C. Stone, of Washington, an inventor and enterprising manufacturer, was elected Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen: John Wise Smith, Esq., engineer, Pennsylvania; David G. Weems, Esq., electrical railway engineer, Maryland; Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, New York; Chas. F. Brush, Esq., inventor and manufacturer of electric lighting apparatus, Ohio; Prof. Otis T. Mason, Curator National Museum, Washington, D. C.; Hon. David M. Smith, manufacturer of sewing machines, New Hampshire; F. E. Sickels, inventor of the first steam steering machinery, Kansas City, Missouri; Oberlin Smith, Esq., manufacturer, New Jersey; and R. S. Munger, Esq., manufacturer of cotton machinery, Alabama. In addition to the regular officers and board of directors, there will be representatives in every State, some of which have already been appointed. At an informal meeting it was suggested that there be a committee of seven on legislation to advance the interests of the Patent System before Congress and guard against any encroachment upon the rights of inventors and manufacturers.

The constitution and by-laws, with particulars as to eligibility to membership, will be ready for distribution in a very short time. The annual dues for active membership will probably be fixed at \$5, and life membership \$100. Provision is also made for associate and honorary members. There will be an annual meeting of all the members, at such place as may be determined upon. It is believed that the results secured by the formation of this National Association for the mutual benefit and protection of inventors and manufacturers and the perfecting of the American Patent System will be far-reaching. Every inventor and manufacturer of this country ought to be a member of the association.

Lack of space prevents an account of the eloquent and magnificent addresses, but as they are to be printed and bound in book form, those who could not attend the Centennial celebration will have the privilege of reading them. The highest tribute was paid to the inventor as the greatest and noblest benefactor of mankind. He needs no monument, for his works are a living monument of his toil and ingenuity. EDWARD T. FENWICK.

Washington, D. C.

#### BENT AND BENDING WOOD.

BENT wood for all kinds of industrial and mechanical use, has had a steady growth, absorbing one after another of the great mass of manufactured articles made at the present time. About thirty years ago the writer's father, after months of hard



study, invented a dished saw and an eccentric attachment for swinging the plank, so as to take off the strip on back of sawed wagon-wheel felloes and to saw felloes. By this means he could make sawed felloes very rapidly; but soon after, he began the manufacture of bent felloes for all classes of vehicles, and the order for bent rims gradually and in a few years, entirely absorbed the rim business, and sawed felloes went out of use entirely. Nearly all of the millions of wheels on vehicles of every description, including agricultural implements, are to-day made of bent rims.

Formerly all chair backs were sawed rounding, by all conceivable means, and much money and capital was expended in devising saw machines to do the work. Some one happily thought of the idea of bending them; it did not take long to bring it into general use. To-day it would be a great novelty to see a sawed chair back. From a bent chair back, it was an easy step to a bent frame for chair seats, especially for cane and perforated seats. It then became a common feature of chair and seat making to bend backs, legs and seats, and now perforated seats, used in school, depot, lawn and church furniture, are made of bent wood.

Wagon and buggy seats are made of bent bows; cutter and buggy bodies are made of bent wood; children's toys of all kinds are made in the same way, and hundreds of kinds of tools and handles for agricultural use, and garden tools are all bent to shape. It saves lumber and time, and cheapens production; besides the steam acts as a preservative and hardener of the woods, cooks the sap and allows it to dry evenly and better without checking. A piece of rock elm, or white oak, steamed and dried, becomes as hard as glass, and a steel nail cannot be driven into it without oiling.

Sleigh and cutter runners, and stone boat planks, were always, in an early day, sawed out of heavy timber, but now the beautiful runners seen on all sleighs, as well as the knees, are universally made of bent wood. Sway bars, the fifth wheel on wagons, carts and hacks, and plow-beams and handles are all bent wood.

Of course bending wood is a science; the wood must be steamed just right, with the right kind of steam, or it will be brashy and soft. Nearly all kinds of wood will bend, if treated right. The writer bent a carload of block birch, double, not long since.

The latest use to which the bent wood has been successfully adopted, is for the rims or faces of wooden pulleys. It was a difficult work at first to master the rims. They had to be bent for large pulleys from great heavy plank, 14 feet long, 4 inches thick, and 13 inches wide, and for all the pulleys as wide as the lumber would run.

The largest, strongest and latest improved machinery was constructed by the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Co., of Menasha, Wis., who had determined to make bent wood rims for pulleys. They have the largest bending machine in the world. It will bend a rim for a 12 inch diameter pulley, one minute, and the next minute will bend up a great, strong, heavy, hard-wood plank for a 96-inch diameter pulley. It will bend a stock of rims as high as the highest church steeple in one day. The men who operate the steam-boxes and the machine, have bent stock for wagons, sleighs and plows for twenty years, and the rims are as square and true and perfect as it is possible to make any rim

by any means. They think they have done badly if they break more than one single piece in a week. Now and then the steel straps used with cast-iron upsets, to enclose the lumber while bending, will break and the heavy plank, released from its bend, will fly off and knock the men flat down on the floor or strike them in the ribs or stomach, or they just barely escape a flying piece of iron, still they very soon get up and at it again, as if nothing had happened; these little knock-downs are their pastimes, and add only variety to the work. Visitors at the Pulley Works usually stand apart and view these machines from a distance.

When the rims are removed from their steel bending forms, they are stayed in shape with wooden straps, then laid away to air-dry, after which they are kiln-dried; when kiln-dried they never lose their shape again, but remain bent, exactly as left by the bending, as if they had grown that way.

The bent rims are all made from bickory or other hard wood, and make the best belt surface for pulleys ever discovered, because they never wear out. This company manufactured 50,000 pulleys last year. They sell them all over the world, and are to-day 2,000 pulleys behind their orders. This seems to be a very fair evidence of the value of bent rims and bent wood for nearly all purposes where it can be used.

PUBLIUS V. LAWSON.

#### AN OPEN LETTER FROM JONATHAN MILLS. EDITOR UNITED STATES MILLER:

Please announce to the millers through the columns of your valuable milling journal, the fact that I have lately sold out my entire interests in the Jonathan Mills Mfg. Co., to my late partners, and have assigned all my milling machines and inventions to them for the United States. I greatly regretted to have to do this, but I could not find time to look after my Canadian or Foreign and European interests, which I consider of much greater value to me than the one-third interest I held in the Company here. In selling out I do not lose my identity with the selling and introduction of my various machines. I have arranged with my Company to actively enter into their sale and introduction by promptly filling my orders. I have concluded to locate and open my offices in the beautiful and lively city of Buffalo, N. Y., where I shall be pleased to hereafter have my milling friends address me, and I shall take pleasure in entertaining to the best of my ability, all who may honor me with a visit. I ask all who wish to adopt full lines or single machines of mine to favor me with their orders, as my arrangements are such that I can give as low prices and as good terms as can be had at the factory. I surely understand how to advise, programme, and arrange my own inventions in mills to a better advantage to the millers than any other man or milling engineer or expert miller, and trust the millers will appreciate this fact and send their orders to me. I pledge honorable and fair treatment to all my customers. Having devoted the best years of my life to improvement in manufacturing higher grades of flour and in inventing machines embodying valuable fundamental principles at an enormous outlay of money, all of which the pirate manufacturers of milling machinery are infringing to a greater or less degree, and in every case they have failed to produce as good or perfect machines or results as my own make of machines. There can

be no better proof of the value of an invention than to have it imitated, no matter how cheap and poor the imitation may be; so far in doing so, they have utterly failed to equal my machines in mechanical construction or in actual working. I now have invented and perfected the finest and best line of special milling machinery in the world. My Universal Flour Dressers are, as everybody knows, the standard bolters in America, and cannot be equalled by anything in the market, and they will remain the standard and at the head when everything else of the kind that is on the market to-day, has been relegated to the scrap pile. My Universal Air Belt Purifiers are now in use in over one hundred mills, and many of the very best winter wheat mills have replaced all of their sieve purifiers with my Air Belt Purifiers. We have so far made no move toward introducing them except in a few spring wheat mills, but I am now ready to do more. Our Air Belt Sieve Wheat Break Scalper is another wonderful advance made in scalping wheat break chops direct from the wheat break rolls. We now have also a Wheat Scourer, Smutter and Separator combined that handles its own dust and makes perfect separations using the continuous "air-belt" principle. It has taken about a year to perfect this wonderful invention. It is now the greatest separator, scourer and smutter ever invented, and will at once command the approval and respect of every first-class miller in the land. These are my special line of machines that I am prepared to offer the millers. Write me for full particulars regarding these machines, or any subject of milling you want my advice on; I am at your service; address all letters to me.

JONATHAN MILLS,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

#### RECIPROCITY.

PERU wants reciprocity with the United States. The new minister, Mr. Solar, though he comes as regularly accredited minister, it is understood, is really here on a special mission to negotiate a reciprocity with this country. Closer trade relations with the United States are important to Peru. It is the only South American country besides Brazil which produces sugar in large quantities, and though its plantations were greatly destroyed with Chili, they are open to great development. So it is important to Peru to insure a lasting free market for this product in the United States, which, with hides, will form the basis of the concessions to be made to the United States. Peru took from the United States last year imports to the amount of nearly \$1,500,000. These included breadstuffs, cotton manufactures, manufactures of iron and steel, petroleum; lumber and provisions. Nearly all these articles are dutiable. Vexatious fees in regard to the certification of invoices will also probably be modified, as was done with the Brazilian government in its reciprocity arrangements. \* \* \*

Hon. W. R. Estes, of Madelia, Minn., United States consul to Jamaica, states as follows: We get about \$4,000,000 worth of goods from Jamaica each year, principally in sugar and fruit, while we send there about \$3,000,000 worth, mostly in flour, so that the island gets \$1,000,000 the best of us each year. The flour we sent was chiefly of a poor quality. Some months ago Canada sent some flour to Jamaica, and as it proved to be of a better quality than our own, it hurt our trade somewhat. Reciprocity will be a good thing for both countries, and I hope it will soon be carried into effect.

#### OUR LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Specialty prepared for The United States Miller and Milling Engineer, from the latest decisions.

**IMPLIED WARRANTY OF QUALITY OF GOODS.**—Where a broker is authorized to offer certain goods for sale in the market, and is authorized by another customer to buy the same kind of goods of a certain grade, the fact that he consummates the sale in full knowledge that the buyer only wants a specified grade, will not amount to an implied warranty by the seller that they are of such grade unless such knowledge is actually communicated to the seller, and in such a case, without such notice, there is a sale of just what the seller offered for sale and not what the buyer ordered bought.—*Ulmer v. Ryan*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 20 At. Rep. 705.

**CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT.**—Where defendant, after contracting to buy from plaintiff as much coal as he should "require" for his mill, substitutes natural gas for part of the fuel used in the mill, he is bound to take from plaintiff all the coal he still uses in his mill, but not the amount he would have used without gas. In an action on such a contract, where there is evidence that nut coal took the place of slack coal, mentioned in the agreement, it is proper to instruct the jury that nut coal not being mentioned in the agreement, defendant had the right to purchase such coal from other parties only in case the jury find that nut coal was not included in the kinds of coal contracted for, and was used for a different purpose.—*McKeever v. Duncan*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 30 At. Rep. 938.

**LIABILITY OF CONNECTING CARRIER.**—Where a contract for the transportation of goods over connecting lines of railway is made with one railway company as the agent of the other, and the latter company transports the goods, collects the freight thereon, it cannot, when sued for injury done to the goods by its servants, deny the authority of the other company to make the contract for it. A right of action against a common carrier for injury to goods while in transit is assignable. Where such right of action has been assigned, the fact that the suit is thereafter prosecuted in the name of the assignor, a married woman, for the benefit of the assignee, does not disqualify the husband of the assignor from testifying in the case, as the latter parted with all her interest in the action by the assignment.—*Norfolk & W. Ry. Co. v. Read*, Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, 12 S. E. Rep., 395.

**LIABILITY FOR UNGUARDED ELEVATOR WELL IN FACTORY.**—The liability of the owner of a factory for the safety of his premises, extends only to those who have a right to be on the premises, and where a person not an employee, goes into a portion of the factory from which all persons but employees were excluded, and while there falls through an elevator well, he cannot recover damages for injuries sustained, because he was where he had no right to be. If the owner had taken pains to cause all but employees to be excluded from the factory, no person violating that regulation can have any standing in court on a case which could not have arisen had the regulation been obeyed. A statute for the protection of employees, which requires elevator wells to be guarded, cannot be invoked in favor of persons who go on such premises without invitation or authority, and as to such persons the law imposes no liability on the owner, except for wilful or malicious negligence.—*Flannigan v. American Glucose Co.*, Superior Court of Buffalo, 11 N. Y. Supp. 688.



## MODERN FLOUR MILLING.

BY J. HARRISON CARTER.  
(Concluded).

## SCALPING.

This is, of itself an important part of the manufacture, frequently overlooked in the early days because of the ease with which the machines do their work, and the comparatively little attention they require. The great object to be kept in view is to procure flour of the best obtainable quality; to make as little of it as possible, and to send none of it to the succeeding break roller mill.

The machines for effecting this object at present may be said to be of the three following classes:

Reels of various designs, including inter-elevator reels;

Sifters, having a rotary or reciprocating motion; and

Spout scalpers which take the form of an inclined frame covered with perforated metal on the bottom, the amount of inclination in the spout scalper varies with each succeeding break, and is such that the natural angle of repose of the material is only slightly exceeded, thus causing very gentle action.

Scalpers are rarely used for the last reduction, most firms adopting the centrifugal dressing machine. But now I want you to consider with me the best machine for scalping all the previous breaks.

The old hexagonal-shape reel, with deep rails acting as lifters, carrying much of the broken wheat high up in the cylinders, and dropping it on to the wire was very objectionable; whereas a cylindrical reel of the same size was so gentle in its action as to cause floury overtails. I therefore from the first used hexagonal reels, with rails shaped to fill up the angles but not to act as lifters. It would have been better had I made cylindrical reels of large dimensions.

Inter-elevators claim to have a gentle action, and to occupy but a small space, but I cannot speak of them from experience.

Rotary sifter scalpers are used by several of the principal engineers; and sifter scalpers with the ordinary reciprocating action are used in some mills. In my opinion rotary sifter scalpers offer no advantage over reels such as those I describe, the agitation on rotaries being greater than on cylindrical reels. Any one doubting this should watch the two machines at work. In both cases, of course, the heavy particles gravitate to the cover; but whilst in the cylindrical reel the product can scarcely be seen to move, except that it flows gently on towards the tail; in the rotary there is a very considerable agitation of product against itself and against the sides of the sifter.

The "spout" scalper, inasmuch as it is not, I believe, used after the fourth break, unless with the addition of a "jumper" motion, evidently is a machine of very gentle action.

As a means of preventing an excess of break flour of inferior quality, nothing has been so beneficial as the substitution of perforated metal for wire as the sifting medium.

To send no flour to the succeeding roller mill requires a certain amount of agitation; to make the least percentage of flour suggests the gentlest admissible treatment. To obtain good flour demands quick separation from contact with branny particles, and no scouring action.

Millers should watch this portion of the process more closely than they do. Very few of them know what percent-

age of break flour they produce; or, in other words, how much of the semolina they make into flour before purifying.

## PURIFYING.

In primitive times this process consisted of a few dexterous turns of a hand sieve by the miller, and then of skimming off, by the hand, the inferior products which had collected above the good semolina at the bottom of the sieve.

Purifying has probably required and received more attention, and been more experimented with, than any other department of milling. Even smooth rolls will rub some inferior flour off branny particles, therefore it is important to have the semolina and middlings as pure as possible before each rolling.

I purpose describing first four representative machines, of which I have been favored with illustrations, and then revert to a general examination of purifying. Naming the machines in order of seniority, they are the "Reform", "Victoria", "Koh-i-nor", and "Omega".

The "Reform"—The features which strike me as being the best in the "Reform" are the set of cross troughs suspended above the sieve, extending from head to tail of the latter, and a woollen dust collector and air distributor. The troughs are an admirable device. The air, as it goes upwards towards the exhaust fan, laden with all inferior particles sufficiently light, passes between the troughs, and then suddenly expands, depositing the heavier particles in the troughs, from whence they escape by means of longitudinal troughs at each side of the sifter.

The fan on this machine has sufficient power to draw up to these troughs material which otherwise might descend to the sieve (as explained in my later remarks), and mix once more with the stock, and, by overcrowding or accident, escape through the sieve with the pure middlings. I am greatly in favor of any system which will prevent the latter occurrence.

The "Victoria."—The "Victoria" is decidedly a new departure, inasmuch as it dispenses with the dust room. The fan can be seen slowly revolving and blowing the air into the open mill. Any light, flocculent, or dusty matter which might be in the middlings is deposited within the case of the machine. Another novel feature, first introduced into this machine, is the placing of a set of nozzle trays almost close to the silk, so that with a small quantity of air an intensified current may be produced in the nozzles themselves, sufficient to raise the impurities.

The inventor has so arranged the nozzles that no particles can traverse the silk without passing under a sufficient number of them to effect complete purification.

The proximity of the nozzles to the silk is an assurance that this intensified current is actually operating through the silk meshes. Another advantage (referred to in my general remarks on purifying) in the proximity of the nozzles to the sieve is that no sooner is a branny particle lifted from the silk than it is safely deposited in the shelter of the nozzle tray.

The "Koh-i-nor."—The "Koh-i-nor" is also of novel construction, very different in appearance to any other machine. It consists of a tapered sieve, becoming narrower at the tail end. Like the "Victoria", its fan blows direct into the mill, and yet without blowing dust into it, all the light matter remaining in the

machine. The claim made for the tapered sieve is that as the middlings or semolina continually decrease in quantity as they flow onward towards the tail, the narrowing of the silk insures a continuation of the same thickness of feed as at the head of the machine, thus securing the opportunity for the gravitation towards the silk of the heavier particles, the lighter floating on the top. As the sieve narrows, the platforms (as they are called) on each side widen, leaving ample room for the settlement of the material drawn off the sieve. I have not worked this machine practically.

The "Omega."—This purifier has crossed troughs above the silk, somewhat after the "Reform" style, but its fan blows straight into the mill floor, like the two last machines. The troughs are gradually tapered down to a sharp edge close to the silk, so that almost immediately after the particle is raised off the silk by the air, it gets into a gradually increasing current, which ensures its being lifted into the troughs. The latter, I should say, do not vibrate with the silk, but are stationary, and swept out continuously by an automatic brush.

Another distinct feature of this machine is a bend upwards toward the tail end. The effect of this is to check the flow of the middlings (which, of course, ere reaching it, have become less in quantity than at the head), ensuring a good covering of stock on the sieve until the tail is reached, allowing, as in the case of the "Koh-i-nor", of the gravity operation coming into action.

The overtails of the machine pass through a gravity purifier, which catches any light particles that may have escaped the exhaust on the sieve.

In making a few general remarks on purifying, I would say that good purification can be effected in various ways. I have seen striking illustrations of this in southern Europe, semolina and middlings of the most perfect description are procured from purifiers which, apparently, are most unscientifically, and imperfectly constructed. In some of them the only attempts at an air-current are applied by bellows puffing little jets of air under the sieve, and at some considerable distance apart. In others a fan is used, also blowing air through the sieve from below, but with no attempt to make the air-current equal throughout the entire length.

The principal care of the miller is to have a sufficiently thick feed on the sieve. The silk at the head is fine, so that very little material escapes through it, and in this way time is gained for gravitation to take place, the purest middlings getting to the bottom, the inferior or larger particles floating at the top; in fact the purification is almost entirely achieved by gravitation. This is a point we should not lose sight of, and is to a certain extent provided for in the "Koh-i-nor" and "Omega" machines.

When I made purifiers, I arranged a "cut-off" from the tail sheet to the head of the machine; which effected this purpose.

I have often heard millers say, "Purify semolina and middlings thoroughly in the early stages, and the stock will then be pure throughout." This is a fallacy. Purifying should follow each smooth roll reduction. Of course purify as well as possible at all stages; and if the break roller mills would make only two products—pure middlings and pure offal—it would be an easy matter; but the flour producing particles adhere firmly to the branny; and down to the

last smooth roll reduction, a separation is being made by the rolls, but a difficult problem left for the purifier. In fact, each purifier has to treat a product made up of a certain portion of pure middlings, a middle quality, i. e. a product consisting of middlings adhering to offal, and finished or pure offal. The first with care, comes through the silk easily; the third should be taken away without much difficulty; but it is the medium of most diverse shapes and gravity, which, going, by overcrowding or accident, partly either with the first or third, gives imperfect results.

Millers are usually careful to have the offal clean; so the best middlings are not; and I want to point out why. Semolina and middlings, of too wide a range of sizes, are fed on to each purifier, which is a great mistake, and, while this is persisted in, purification will not be perfect. Supposing even the various sized particles were of the same gravity, a similar air current for all sizes would not answer, a proportionately stronger draught being required for the larger than for the small particles; and when it is considered that the particles are of a very varying gravity, the difficulty is increased. To put it briefly, the products to be purified should be graded into far more sizes than at present, by grading machines placed on the floor above the purifiers. The result would then be pure middlings through the silk; medium quality, as overtails, for the next smooth roll reduction; and offal in the troughs. At present, with the products of divers sizes, the purifier is clothed as a grader. Each varying sheet of silk demands a varying air current, the latter increasing with each silk towards the tail; and then what happens is, that the medium quality which overtails from the head sheets, will, some of it, be taken up into the troughs, when it comes to be subjected to the stronger draught lower down the sieve; and it will mix with some inferior products from these lower sheets, although the air current on the latter is frequently less than it should be for the heavy middlings, which have to be treated on its coarser meshes.

Another cause of imperfect results is that small impure particles, in a certain proportion are accidentally pushed through the coarse silk, in spite of the air currents which, towards the end, become partially naked.

The overtails from most purifiers I find contain some pure offal; and as this offal has come the whole length of the silk, it is clear that, as I said before, a certain proportion has probably passed through.

It is undeniable that it is a practice to re-purify out-siftings, or overtails, or the troughs or tray products. The practice varies in different mills, and, usually, these products from several purifiers are sent on to one, making still a wider range of sizes, and imposing a more impossible demand on the purifiers.

It would require a separate paper to discuss this matter in detail; but if such a system as I have sketched—of grading machines preceding the purifiers—were carried out in a new mill, it would not add inordinately to the cost, and would insure a more perfect result.

The advantage of the troughs and trays being close to the silk, is very great. In watching an old purifier with the valves high above the silk, particles can be constantly seen starting upwards towards the fan; when suddenly they fall onto the silk again, and, of course sometimes through it. This



is probably caused by a branny piece having a particle of good middlings at one end or side, which, after a time, exercises the power of its weight by an arrow-head kind of action and brings it down, sometimes through the silk with the best middlings. In the new machines these pieces are taken almost instantly into their place of rest in the troughs or nozzle trays.

Until grading is adopted, as I suggest, it seems to me that the modern purifier requires another chamber, which would give the following results, and obviate re-purifying:

A first quality, as pure outtings.

A second quality, as good overtails.

A third quality in the first troughs, nozzle trays, or platforms.

Offals, in a second range of these appliances, and

Stive in the usual chamber.

I mention these matters to prepare millers for the fact that new mills must be more and more elaborate, and the machines still more scientifically made and handled.

The advantages of the present purifiers, from an insurance point of view, are incalculable.

Explosions in mills, as far as I have been able to ascertain, never occur in air trunks leading to rooms. Any spark from a naked lamp, or other cause, does not produce an explosion until reaching the great dust cloud in the stive-room. Insurance companies fear that the purifier room, with the fans blowing direct into it, will become a huge dust room; but the miller would not allow that. If flour were coming on to the purifiers, and the fans were blowing it into the old stive-room, no one would see it, and an explosion might take place. But the moment any flour appeared in the purifier floor, the men in charge would see immediately that something was wrong in the dressing department, and the irregularity would be rectified at once, and an explosion prevented.

Gentlemen from insurance offices, who have recently consulted me about these matters, have had my opinion, as above expressed, plainly pointed out to them.

#### SMOOTH ROLLER PROCESS.

I must pass over this part of the process, owing to want of time, with a very few words. Great responsibility rests on the maker, that he shall construct absolutely true rolls, running in absolutely true bearings, which latter should be so accurately adjusted that the rolls cannot rattle in the bearings, or, as it were, hammer against the middlings being rolled. When this occurs, the ground product is a mixture of flakes and granular meal, neither of which will make flour properly.

#### FLOUR DRESSING.

The proportion of flour produced from good wheat is from 70 to 73 per cent. If you will examine even the finest offals under a magnifying glass, you will see that the particles are larger than the flour particles. "As fine as flour," like "As jolly as a miller," is a recognized proverb. It is, therefore, evident that the finer the meshes of the dressing cloth through which the flour can be induced to pass, the smaller the percentage of offal which would escape with it; in other words, the purer will be the flour.

I have given an indication of the various flour dressing machines in an earlier part of my paper, and time does not admit of my going into every detail of their construction. Of course, silk cloth is the dressing medium in all of them, and reels and centrifugals are

the most usual machines. In both these types, the material being dressed is impelled in the latter case, and falls in the former against the silk obliquely; and owing to this oblique direction of the flight of the particles towards the silk cover, they would not pass freely through unless the silk meshes were considerably coarser than would have sufficed if the flour particles had been impelled in a direct line towards them. This is no new theory. Professor Kick, with whom I passed an instructive day at the University of Prague several years ago, and to whom I am indebted for some kind communications, gives it as his opinion that no alteration in the form of centrifugal beaters will effect a cure. They can never, he says, "effect an improvement."

A recently patented dressing machine, called the "Impact," has been introduced, which, so far as I have been able to see from work being done, certainly does approximate to the desired end.

The effects in the manufacture of pure flour, which can be produced by securing a workable result from a dressing machine that impels the flour in a direct line towards the spaces in the silk cloth, instead of obliquely against the strands, will be most valuable and far reaching. In some districts coarsely dressed flour is preferred; but it is difficult to procure it pure, especially in the lower grades. A machine of the description foreshadowed would make it possible to obtain an equally granular flour through silks, probably three or four numbers finer than those used on the present machines.

#### SUMMING UP.

I have brought forward two incidental, but very important matters, namely, the insurance of mills and the importation of dirty foreign wheat. The technical points I have submitted and which I hope will be discussed, are principally:—

Wheat washing and drying.

Scalping.

Purifying.

Flour dressing.

In conclusion I may express delight at the position of British milling now as compared with the time prior to the introduction of the roller system. Then all was misgiving and distrust. Now, millers—both employers and employees—have a knowledge of the most advanced, namely, English milling. They study the science of it thoroughly; they work out the practice of it persistently, and are determined that British milling shall equal, if not surpass, the milling of any other nation in the world.

**NEWS.**—The J. B. Allfree Mfg. Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., report a great rush of business, and have closed contracts for complete mills this year in the following States: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Ohio, Minnesota, Maryland, Kansas, Texas, Michigan, besides a large number of special machine orders.

SMITH & LEWIS will build a grist mill at Jonah, Williamson Co., Tex.

The Alton Elevator at Kansas City, was burned April 27. Loss \$60,000.

B. F. TURNER & EDWARD STAFF will build a roller flouring mill at Corydon, Ky.

The Blodgett Milling Co. of Beloit, Wis., filed articles of incorporation, April 24.

The Alliance Milling Company, of Sherman, Tex., has increased its capital stock.

The Freeman Milling Company, of West Superior, Wis., will capitalize at \$250,000.

NEAR COBBOCON, N. Y., April 25, the saw and grist mill of John Tierney was burned.

The Carlton roller mills at Mishicott, Wis., have been sold to Casco parties for \$13,100.

At Peterborough, Ont., May 8, H. Dennis' flour mill was burned. Loss, \$10,000; partly insured.

At Otranto, Iowa, March 26, Wilder, Fluent & Co.'s mill was burned. Loss \$8,000; insurance \$6,000.

A CHARTER has been issued to the Houston Mill & Elevator Company of Houston, Tex. Capital \$25,000.

At Akron, Kan., April 30, the flouring mill owned by J. B. Nipps was burned. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$5,000.

The Durand, Mich., Cooperage Company has accepted the bonus offered by Howell for the removal of its plant.

Todd's flouring mill at Dallas, Tex., which was burned April 15, was insured for \$32,000 and the elevator for \$4,250.

SALLIOTT & CHITTENDEN's stave and hoop factory at Ashley, Mich., was burned May 6. Loss, \$18,000; insurance \$12,000.

The Elkton Milling Company, at Elkton, Va., are putting in a new outfit of machinery for a 100-bbl. roller flouring mill.

At East Dubuque, Ill., April 27, Geo. Most & Sons' flouring and planing mill was burned. Loss about \$25,000; insurance \$7,000.

S. L. ALLEY and others of Majorsville, W. Va., have organized a stock company with a capital of \$10,000 to build a roller flouring mill.

NEAR MILFORD, Del., May 9, Mortington Grist Mills, owned and operated by Watts Betts, were burned. Loss, \$3,500; insurance, \$2,200.

WM. FEATHERS, proprietor of the flour mills at Little Wolf, Wis., drowned April 21, while trying to rescue his boy, who had fallen into the river.

At Dallas, Tex., April 23, the cooperage works of Alderman K. J. Kivien were burned. Loss on building, machinery and stock, \$40,000; insured.

When the two flouring mills now in course of erection are completed, Nashville, Tenn., will have a flour manufacturing capacity of 5,000 barrels per day.

The Jackson County Milling Company's property at Black River Falls, Wis., has been leased by McNealy & Woodworth, of Wau-paca, who will operate it in future.

At Belle Plaine, Minn., May 5, F. H. Peavey & Co.'s elevator burned with between 12,000 and 15,000 bushels of wheat. Nearly one hundred cords of wood was also burned.

At Mount Carmel, Ill., April 13, Kamp's roller mills were burned. Loss, \$25,000, only a small part of which is covered by insurance. The fire is thought to have been the work of incendiaries.

CHARLES P. FLATLEY, formerly General Western Agent of the D. S. S. & A. and the Soo Lines, is, since May 1, acting as agent for the Duluth Imperial Mill, with headquarters at Buffalo.

The Uvalde Ice, Gin and Milling Company, recently organized at Uvalde, Texas, to erect an ice factory, cotton gin and press and grist mill, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

At Mapleton, Pa., May 10, the flouring mills of Elliot Robey, the general store of William Smith and the millinery store of Mattie Robey, were burned. Total loss, \$11,500; insurance, \$6,000.

The A. A. Freeman Company will begin manufacturing flour at Superior, Wis., by Sept. 1. The Land and River Improvement Company has donated a site to the milling company which is valued at \$80,000.

R. C. MANSFIELD, of Cat Creek, Ky., has changed his flouring mill to the roller process and added necessary machinery for doing all kinds of grain mill work. The plant will be known as the Maple Grove Roller Mills.

The foundation for the new roller flouring mills of Slafer, Huebner & Co., at Menomonee Falls, Wis., was laid May 4, and the work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The mill is to be a first-class one in every respect.

The Columbia Elevator Company has been consolidated with the Bucks Milling Co. of Columbia, Tenn., with a present capital for the new organization of \$100,000, and a complete corn-meal equipment has been added to the plant.

The Duluth Board of Trade has voted to change its rules so as to make No. 1 northern the contract grade instead of No. 1 hard. The change will take place Sept. 1. It is made because No. 1 northern more equally compares with the grade in Minneapolis and New York.

A CONTRACT has been closed by the Basic City, (Va.), Company, whereby the Cochrane Roller-mill Co., of Escanaba, Mich., will remove its plant to the former city. General machinery and castings, chilled grain rolls, chilled iron and castings of all kinds comprise the work which will be done.

The Imperial Mill Company of Duluth, Minn., has let the contract to the E. P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee, to equip their flouring mill, so as to increase its capacity to 5,000 barrels per day. The company will also build a system of 50 elevators in that country to take care of their grain.

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REDDYMAN, JAEGER & Co., Danville Wis.

In the case of Gilbert & Randall, vs. the Omaha Railroad, to recover damages for the destruction of plaintiffs' flour mill, at Adrian, Minn., May 23, 1889, the fire being caused by sparks from a locomotive, the jury in the United States Circuit Court at Mankato, Minn., returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$16,000.

At Oshkosh, Ont., May 2, Norwood's grain elevator and Tighe & Stringer's produce warehouse were burned. The former contained 3,500 bushels of wheat belonging to Richardson & Sons, of Kingston, and a quantity of oats, while in the latter was a large quantity of produce. Loss, \$25,000 to \$30,000. Partially insured.

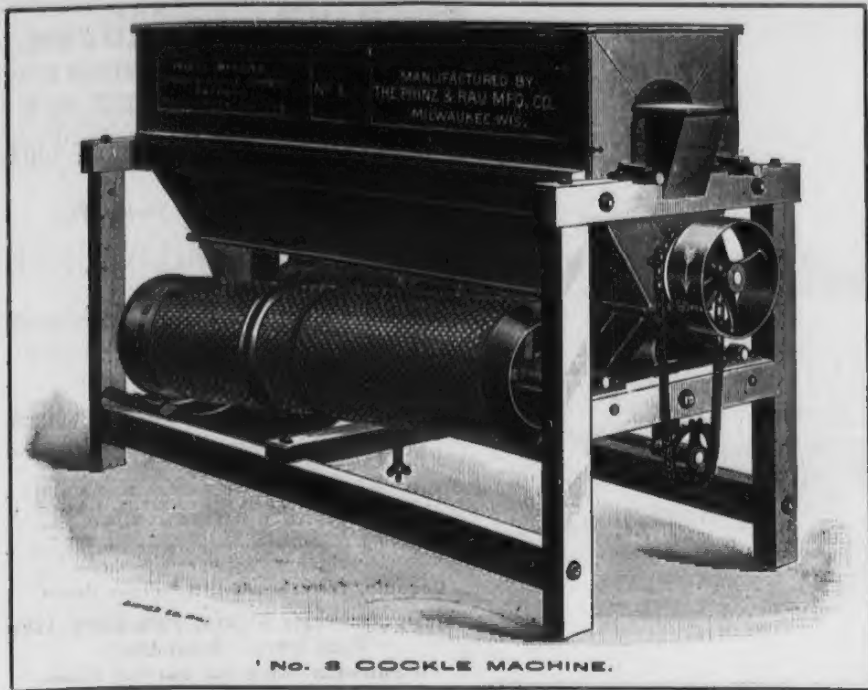
The Edward P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., are building a 700-barrel mill for the Eagle Mill Co., of New Ulm, Minn.; a 300-barrel mill for the Houston (Tex) Mill Co.; a 150-barrel mill for Sheldon Bros., Rockford, Wash.; a 100-barrel mill for Hoffman & Shimmel, of Two Rivers, Wis.; an 80-barrel mill for Charles Walton & Son, Trenton, N. J.; a 50-barrel mill for Aug. Lambrecht, Beemer, Neb., and a 50-barrel mill for D. B. Reynolds, Delton, Wis.

DURING the month of April, fires involving a loss of \$10,000 and upward were reported as follows: Flourmills; Mt. Carmel, Ill., \$25,000; Winfield, Kan., \$11,000; Dallas, Tex., including elevator, \$65,000; Akron, Kan., \$12,000; East Dubuque, Ill., including planing mill, \$25,000. Total, \$138,000. Grain Elevators: Minneapolis, Minn., \$40,000; Utica, Ill., \$50,000; Harrodsburg, Ky., \$71,000; Pendleton, Ind., \$22,000; Kansas City, Mo., \$60,000. Total, \$243,000.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Duluth Imperial Mill Co. was held at Duluth, Minn., April 25th, 1891. The year's business aggregated \$2,522,000 and a dividend of 15 per cent. was ordered in addition to the 10 per cent. paid earlier during the fiscal year, and \$3,275 was paid the employees on the profit-sharing plan.

After complimenting Mr. Church's management in high terms, it was voted to enlarge the mill from 2,500 to 5,000 barrels. Mr. W. D. Gray, of the Edward P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., was sent for, and an order was given him for the enlargement, which includes 85 double roller mills, 140 sieve scalpings, flour dressers and centrifugals, 45 purifiers and other machinery as usual, approximating \$150,000 in cost. The new half will be driven by a compound Corliss engine independent of the existing half. The Imperial Mill was originally built by the Allis Co. for 1,500 barrels, and enlarged by them in 1889 to its present capacity.





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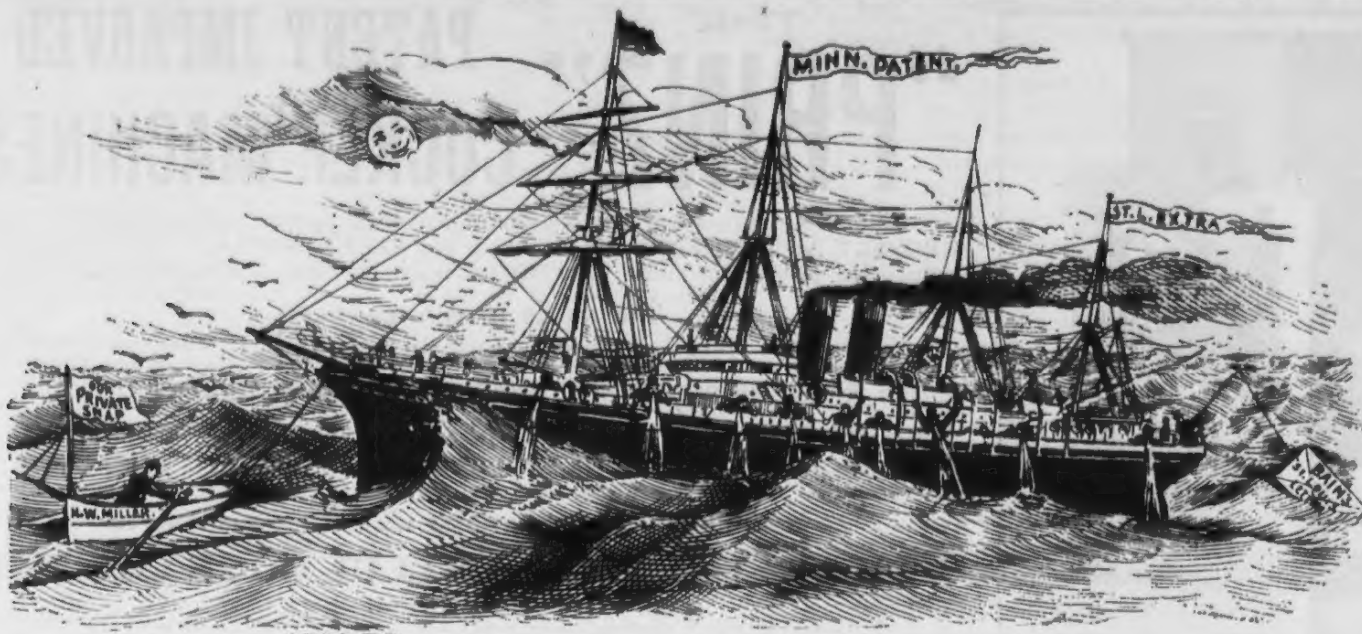
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The following are a list of Patents relating to Milling and Grain-handling appliances, granted during the month of April, as specially reported for the U. S. MILLER, by Chas. E. Brock, Patent Attorney, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.:

- No. 449,703, Corn-conveyer, W. Riedel, Baker, Kans.  
 No. 449,743, Fan-blower, F. F. Landis, Waynesborough, Pa.  
 No. 449,788, Centrifugal cleaner, L. Wommer, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor of one-half to A. W. Paris, same place.  
 No. 449,794, Method of preparing flour, H. Dunn, Elma, Iowa. This consists of separating the food constituents from bran and shorts or cortical portion and germ of wheat or other cereals and utilizing the same, which consists in washing the boltings with cold water until the starch, gluten, and soluble salts are removed, then macerating with dilute acid to dissolve the phosphates remaining, separating the acid solution from the boltings, precipitating the salts out of the solution by addition of ammonia or other innocuous alkali, then washing, collecting, drying and pulverizing the product thus obtained and adding in the proportions named to flour.  
 No. 449,913, Bolting-screen, T. Parkinson and G. M. Parkinson, Doncaster, England.  
 No. 449,946, Dust-collector, L. V. Rathbun, Rochester, N. Y., assignor by mesne assignments, to M. E. Rathbun, same place.  
 No. 450,014, Grinding-mill, L. D. Harding, Colfax, Wash.  
 No. 450,198, Grain-cleaner, F. M. Shaw, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 No. 450,218, Grain-meter, C. S. Beggs, Ashland, Ill.  
 No. 450,267, Coal or grain bin, W. Walker, Scandia, Kans.  
 No. 450,269, Dust-collector, D. A. Ward, Warsaw, Ill.  
 No. 450,298, Feed-regulator and register, W. C. Newman, Ellersson, Va.  
 No. 450,310, Bolting-machine, O. Esche, Milwaukee, Wis., assignor to the Superlative Purifier Manufacturing Company, same place.  
 No. 450,327, Dust-collector, C. W. Copper, New York, N. Y.  
 No. 450,372, Dust-collector, O. M. Morse, Jackson, Mich. This covers the combination, with the tapering separating chamber provided with a tangential inlet for the dust-laden air, whereby the air and dust are caused to whirl in the chamber, an outlet for the purified air, and a dust discharge opening at its apex, of an enlarged dust-conduit applied to the small end of the separating-chamber and surrounding the opening in the apex thereof.  
 No. 450,430, Grain-car door, C. A. Schroyer, Chicago, Ill.  
 No. 450,606, Attachment for hominy mills, H. Y. Batson, Travelers' Rest, S. C.  
 No. 450,629, Corn sheller, W. C. Langenau, Brooklyn, O.  
 No. 450,689, Grinding-mill, C. Willard, Newport, Del., assignor of one-half to W. Saulsbury, jr., Wilmington, Del.  
 No. 450,855, Fanning-mill, S. L. Wottring and W. C. Wottring, Prospect, O.  
 No. 451,059, Preparation of cereals, F. Lauhoff, Detroit, Mich. As a new article of manufacture, the product from rice, consisting of drawn and compressed films formed from rice in its normally dry and raw condition.  
 No. 451,111, Grinding-mill, H. A. Duc, jr., Charleston, S. C.  
 No. 451,112, Grinding-mill, H. A. Duc, jr., Charleston, S. C.  
 No. 450,139, Dust-collector, W. D. Smith, Detroit, Mich., assignor to the Huyett & Smith Manufacturing Co., same place.  
 No. 451,236, Coffee-separator, G. H. Rich, Chicago, Ill.  
 No. 451,306, Apparatus for conditioning or drying grain, C. Mallonson, Liverpool, England.  
 No. 451,392, Grinding-mill, roller mounting H. A. Duc, jr., Charleston, S. C.

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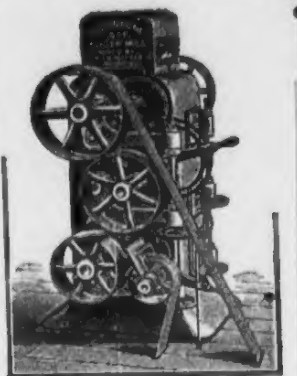
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Gentlemen—You will please find our check enclosed for \$... in payment of your bills of Feb. 9 and 11. Please receipt us for same. The Purifiers are working to our entire satisfaction, and the Scalper is a "dandy." We really think this Scalper of yours is one of the most important improvements that has been made in milling machinery for the past 10 years. Wishing you success, we are yours truly,  
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Yours truly,  
RICHARDSON & EVANS.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 21, 1891.  
The Jonathan Mills Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.  
Gentlemen—You will find enclosed check for \$... which we cheerfully send you. The Purifier more than meets our expectations, does much better work than we had any idea it would. Our Mr. Lockerbie wrote you a few days ago, and if you will give us the same guarantee on that stock that you did on the other, please send the Machine along at once, as we cannot afford to be without it. Yours truly,  
JACOB AMOS.

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AFTER  
"THE TEST"

THE

DUNLAP

WAS CHOSEN.

WITNESSETH:

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Gentlemen—Mr. Clark has just given me his order for the Dunlap Bolt, and wants it shipped as soon as possible. Make up and ship with the Bolt a Conveyor as per enclosed sketch. \* \* \*

AKRON, OHIO, September 23, 1890.

Respectfully,  
FRANK E. NEAR.

OFFICE OF THE SEIBERLING MILLING CO.

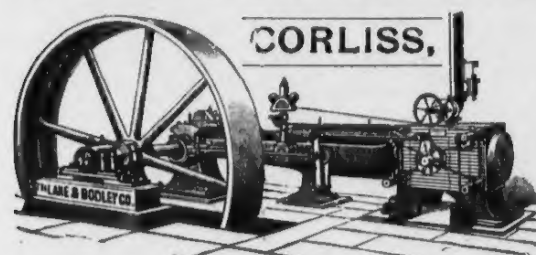
THE BRADFORD MILL CO., Cincinnati, Ohio:

Gentlemen—Yours of yesterday received, and I wired you this morning "yes," as per your instructions. The sketch is all right. Make the Conveyor good and strong.

AKRON, OHIO, September 27, 1890.

I told Mr. Near that he need not have cloth sent with the Dunlap Bolt, as I have the one here that was used in the test. I will use same numbers on the new machine.  
Respectfully,  
JAS. F. CLARK.

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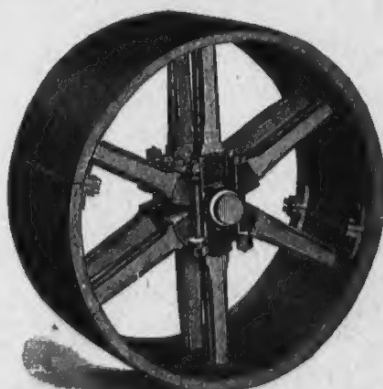
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